SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1878.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 28.

RESIGNATION OF EARL DERBY.

The Earl of Derby, who on entering the House had taken his seat on the front bench below the gangway at the Ministerial side, rose and said,—My lords, it is my duty to take the earliest opportunity of stating to your lordships that I have ceased to hold the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; or, to speak with more verbal accuracy, that my resignation of that office has been tendered to and accepted by Her Majesty, and I only continue to hold that office till the appointment of a successor relieves me from its duties. As a general rule, it is equally the right and the duty of a Minister who retires from office to explain, usually in some considerable detail, to Parliament the character and nature of the differences which have arisen between him and his colleagues, in order that he may justify himself from the imputation of having taken what in any circumstances is a grave and important step on light or inadequate grounds. My lords, I regret that under present circumstances, it is not possible or at least desirable for me to follow that customary and convenient rule. My lords, I have received from Her Majesty and from my noble friend at the head of the Government, full permission to use my own discretion in the matter; but your lordships will easily understand that in the present state of our foreign relations there are many things which require to be considered and consulted upon by those who are responsible for the conduct of public affairs which it is not in the interests of the State should be made public at the time when that decision is taken. My lords, the Cabinet have arrived at certain conclusions which, no doubt, are of a grave and important character. In the measures which they propose I have not been able to concur. My lords, to prevent needless alarm from any words of mine let me say at once that I do not consider that those measures necessarily or inevitably tend to bring about a state of war. I give those with whom I have acted entire credit for desiring as much as I desire the maintenance of the peace of Europe. We agree as to the end, but, unhappily, we differ as to the means; and I cannot in the exercise of my deliberate judgment —however willing and anxious I may be to submit that judgment to what I know to be in many respects the better opinion of my colleagues—I cannot consider the measures upon which they have decided as being grounded in European peace, or as being necessary for the safety of the country, or as being warranted by the state of matters abroad. My lords, when the concurrence of Parliament is asked for those measures of which I have spoken I shall be ready, if necessary, to vindicate the opinion which I have entertained, but until that moment I consider I am bound to public duty to speak only in the most general terms, leaving it to those who are responsible for the management of public affairs to choose the time and the manner in which they will think it their duty to bring them before your lordships. My lords, there is one possible misconstruction of my conduct against which I should think it desirable to guard. It might possibly be inferred from the time at which I speak and the nature of what I have said that I have dissented from the view taken by the Cabinet of the conditions on which England ought to go into the Congress. I am bound to say that is not the case. I deeply regret the obstacles which have sprung up—springing up without any expectation —in the way of that Congress being called together; but the fault in my judgement does not rest with the Government of the country, and the dispute in which we are engaged is not one of form or of words, but one of a very substantial nature. My lords, in my opinion there would be very little use for England to go into a Congress unless it was assured that the discussion which was there to take place was to be one of a real and not a delusory kind; and if we were to choose between the two alternatives, I am bound to say I think that, in the interests of European peace, it would be the less misfortune of the two that the Congress should not meet at all, rather than that having met, and serious difficulties having arisen at the outset of its sitting, it should break up without any result having been arrived at. My lords, I do not rise to argue this question. I have referred to it merely to prevent the idea going abroad that it was on that question of the Congress the Cabinet and I have been unable to agree. My lords, I need not tell your lordships, and least of all need I tell my noble friend at the head of the Government, that no personal motive has influenced me in the step which I have felt compelled to take. ("Hear, hear," from the Opposition.) Every personal motive and every private feeling influenced me in the opposite direction. My lords, no man would willingly break, even for a time, political and personal ties of long standing, and in the public life of public men of the present day there are few political and personal ties closer or of older date than those which unite me with my noble friend. My lords, I will say more. I have always held that in minor matters a public man is not merely justified in making a considerable sacrifice of his personal opinions, but is even bound to do so to enable them, because without that party organization and collective action would become impossible; but, my lords, when questions of European interests are at stake—when the matters in discussion are really matters involving the issue of peace and war—I am sure your lordships will feel, as I do, that those are not matters in regard of which it is possible for any man, at the time when that decision is taken. My lords, the Cabinet have arrived at certain conclusions which, no doubt, are of a grave and important character. In the measures which they propose I have not been able to concur. My lords, to prevent needless alarm from any words of mine let me say at once that I do not consider that those measures necessarily or inevitably tend to bring about a state of war. 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IMPECUNIOUS JOLLITY.

(Trash.)

It is a trite remark, that money does not necessarily bring happiness along with it; but it is usually appended the observation, that, without money, happiness is difficult of attainment. It may seem a paradox, in this age, when the undivided energies of men and women are devoted to the attainment of wealth, to assert, that the foregoing statement of the case does not go anything like far enough, and that, while opulence, or even the possession of a competence, not unfrequently seems to stand in the way of enjoyment, an absolute want of means frequently affects people, to the extent of making them outrageously or boisterously jolly. Lord Beaconsfield speaks, in one of his novels, of the ignoble melancholy that springs from pecuniary embarrassment. But the observation, though not devoid of justice, is applicable only to noble natures; and these are not so numerous, as to afford the basis for a sweeping generalisation. We appeal to the common observation, when we ask if some o', apparently, the happiest people in the world, are not men steeped to the ears in debt, and who can see no possible end to their pecuniary liabilities. Of course, the impecuniosity must be complete; and the jollity scarcely begins, until there is no longer a shot in the locker. We would undertake to make a pretty shrewd guess at the respective incomes of any company of men, after having spent a few convivial hours with them, and we are quite sure, that the best part of the entertainment would be contributed by those members of it whose pockets were the emptiest. Most of the good stories, and all the hearty laughter, will have proceeded from the lacklands of the party, while feeble jokes, and imperfect appreciation of *bon-mots* will have characterised those whose income counts by thousands. Nor is it only under the pressure of a good dinner, or post-prandial claret, that the jollity of impecunious people comes out. They will be jolly at breakfast, when everybody else is glum, and though the letters they have received consist only of fresh demands for payment and fresh threats of prosecution. At luncheon, again, their flow of spirits will be incessant; their appetites will be of the heartiest, and they alone will wear the aspect of men who are absolutely free from care. If asked by a gracious host, "I hope you slept well last night," their reply will be, that they always sleep from the moment they lay their head on the pillow, till the moment when the valet pulls up the blinds, although, possibly, their creditors may not. Along with this sublime superiority to all small vexations, goes an imperturbable amiability. They are ready to do anything, go anywhere, or go nowhere, everything seems to be so satisfactory to them, that they have no choice in the matter.

Such a frame of mind is so enviable, that some readers, on perusing this description of it, might, perhaps, be tempted to make haste and plunge into hopeless debt, in order to attain to it. They might conceivably do worse. Still, they will do well to look at impecunious jollity all round, before securing it by a step that might prove irretrievable. Impecunious jollity is not to be attained without a considerable amount of insensibility; and it is just possible, that, in some cases, at least, this insensibility has not been reached without a preliminary course of torture, which has at last indurated the cuticle, and deadened the moral fibre. No doubt, some men are born to what is politely called "not caring a button," and these persons take to debt and jollity with the same natural instinct, that a duck takes to water, or a mouse to tallow-candles. But more frequently it is a feeling of utter desperation, that finally places the involved debtor on a pinnacle of indifference far above the highest point attainable by hope in its very highest flights. He has given up solvency as a bad job, as a condition quite beyond his limited powers; and since he is normally insolvent, the more insolvent he is, the more distinguished and successful does he seem to be in his own particular line, and the more thoroughly is he fulfilling the law of his being. He appears to think that, since it is inevitable he should have a number of creditors, the more the merrier. Why do things by halves? He thus gets rid of all anxiety as to his prospects, and all sense of responsibility for his actions. Property, it is said, has duties as well as rights; and the conscientious man finds the former not a little burdensome. Nor is it necessary to possess a large fortune, in order to be oppressed with a heavy burden of responsibility. There is many a poor governess, who will spend six-and-sixpence on some casual holiday, and will come home, and torment herself all that evening, all the morrow, and, perhaps, all the day after, because she is three-halfpence wrong in her account, and cannot make out where that important sum has gone to. Your jolly impecunious dog is "out" by seven-thousands; how many, he could not tell you. But he smokes the pipe of peace, or the cigar of ostentation, if he can get one; and he leaves vulgar fractions to vulgar people. He has never added up a sum since he left school, and he scarcely knows how many shillings there are in a pound; except, that it seems to him there are fewer than fellows need to say there are. He keeps no accounts; he has no accounts to keep; though he is willing to do his best to aid Mr. Commissioner to deduce ostensible order out of profound chaos, if that respectable functionary wishes to whitewash him. Himself, he has no special desire on the subject, but he will raise no selfish objections. It may, perhaps, be thought, that this attitude of indifference on a subject of practical and every-day concern, ends by landing the jolly impecunious dog in downright want and starvation. Sometimes, perhaps, it does, but as often it does not. It is difficult to deal out mere justice to so agreeable and unconcerned a person; and if he happens to possess any artificial consequence, it is wonderful for how long society will consent to support him, and support him even handsomely. Should he be a peer, or even a lord, he can continue to be jolly at other people's expense for a lifetime. There are individuals who would rather know a pauper peer, than not know a peer at all; and there are some that would not give a shilling to their social equals, who will allow a distressed nobleman to dip his hands freely into their income. Even lawyers and doctors, who are not always the most softhearted or lavish of their species, have been known to allow members of the peerage, in impecunious predicaments, not only not to pay their bill for legal or medical attendance, but to come and establish themselves and their families on these professional gentlemen, from time to time. Who would not be jolly under such circumstances, and it is all right as long as the circumstances don't change? But it is provoking to honest folks who work hard, keep strict account of their earnings, take care never to outrun the constable, and experience, in consequence, a certain amount of anxiety, to see these fine specimens of impecunious jollity, taking no more thought of the morrow, than the lilies of the field, yet finding at every turn abundant raiment from long-suffering tailors, and the choicest food from obsequious toadies.

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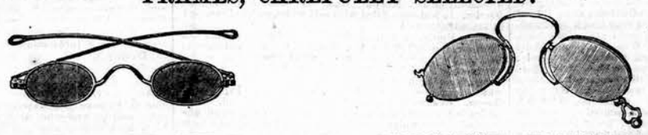

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Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY at the usual Rates Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department,
WALLACE & Co.,
2, Parsee Bazar Street.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Aggregate Guarantee Capital £3,000,000.
JAVA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital Flor. 3,000,000.
POLICIES ISSUED upon Dwellings, Shops, Warehouses, Mills, Presses, Shipping, and other insurable property here and in the Mofussil on most favourable terms.
Claims settled promptly in Bombay by
KNOOP & Co., Agents

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	" 4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£3,492,950.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the Premises also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1852 ..... £ 76,925
" 1863 ..... £300,690
" 1872 ..... £816,383
LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office, on APPROVED Lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENTS for CHILDREN on favourable terms.
A REVERSIONARY BONUS of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 was declared.
The reduction of premium to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,103,803.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, January 1878.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR
FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, *Royal Exchange, London, E.C.*
EDWARD BUDD, ESQ., *Governor.*
MARK WILKS COLLET, ESQ., *Sub-Governor.*
WILLIAM HENNIS, ESQ., *Deputy-Governor.*
JOHN F. LAURENCE, ESQ., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY HUCKINS, ESQ., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, ESQ., *Actuary.*
WM. A. HORE, ESQ., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
LIFE ASSURANCE FUNDS £1,668,080.
THE LONDON ASSURANCE and another Corporation, whose charters were granted at the same time by King George the First are the two oldest Life Assurance Institutions in existence, the first Life policy issued by this Corporation bore date the 7th June, 1721.
It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, all the conditions usually endorsed on such documents having been omitted. The bonus to the Assured is increased, owing to the arrangement by which, in consideration of a fixed percentage of the *gross* profits of the Life Assurance Business, the Corporation bears all the expenses of management. This also is an advantage peculiar to this Corporation, which it is enabled to offer from carrying on a Marine and Fire as well as Life business; and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary, can give.
Assurances may be effected either with or without participation in profits.
DIVISION OF PROFITS.
Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Policies are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving their share of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual premium.
At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums paid during the preceding five years.
The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial Period ending 31st December, 1875, declared on Policies of £1,000, on which five Annual Premiums had been paid.

Age at Entry.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to sum Assured.	Rate per Cent. per Annum on sum Assured.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	293 6 0	77 17 0	1 11 2
30	36 16 0	84 1 0	1 13 8
40	47 5 0	90 9 0	1 16 2
50	65 15 0	105 14 0	2 2 3

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.
The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation, and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage afforded by no other office. The effect of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.
ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM
Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.
Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reducible on return to Europe of the person whose life is assured, a uniform annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.
The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India, the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments; or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England; the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to assure £100 for the Whole Term of a Single Life.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.	Age next birthday.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	3 1 11	2 11 8	0	5 3 9	4 14 0
25	3 8 1	2 19 0	5	6 2 0	5 11 0
30	3 17 5	3 9 9	0	7 2 4	6 9 9
35	4 9 0	4 1 7	5	8 5 0	7 12 4

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
FIRE INSURANCES are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
MARINE INSURANCES are effected at the current Premiums.
Further information, Forms of application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, October, 30 1877.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
BOMBAY BRANCH, 12 RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Esplanade Hotel.
POSITION OF THE COMPANY.
CLAIMS.—The sums paid in discharge of claims by Death under the Company's Policies amount to upwards of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds per annum.
REVENUE.—The Revenue from Premiums and Interest—rapidly increasing—exceeds Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds per annum.
FUNDS.—The Funds in hand for the payment of future claims amount to upwards of Five Millions Sterling. (These Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable securities, detailed particulars of which are published at the end of each financial year.)
RATES.—The rates of Premium have been recently revised. Forms of application, and all information on application.
THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NOTICES.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.
MOST COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and easy running Tongas from Poona to Mahableshwar can be had at Rs. 35 and Rs. 25 respectively, including all charges by applying to
PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
PROPRIETOR OF STAGE CARRIAGES,
MAIN STREET, POONA.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.
BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists, in small Bottles.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS [without Mercury] are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness of operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. HORNE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the world by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
PRESIDENT
FIELD MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K. G., &c., &c., &c.
CHAIRMAN.
LIEUT. GEN. SIR J. H. LEFROY, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.A., F.R.S.
The DAUGHTERS of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible. The ages of admission are from Ten to Fifteen.
ELECTIONS take place in June and December.
Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.
With a view to afford the advantages of a good Education to the Daughters of Officers of competent means, at a moderate cost, and at the same time to aid the primary object of the Institution, a limited number of Pupils are admitted on payment of £30 a year, which includes all extras.
Each Donation of £5 5s., or Rupees 60, entitles to one Life Vote.
Each Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or Rupees 6, entitles to one vote at all Elections during the current year.
Further Contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.
By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.
22, Cockspur Street, London.

The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School, as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf of the Institution:
Captain O. Bourdillon, Poona, India.
Colonel J. J. Hume, Lucknow, India.
Major G. R. C. Westropp, Kholapore, India.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusili rs, Commandan Deolali Depôt, Bombay, India.
Major A. C. Forster, 80th Regiment, Rangoon, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., Belgaum, India.
Major F. Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Kurrachee, India.
Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundhara, near Nagpore, India.
Col. O. Wilkinson, 2nd Bengal, Cavalry Sogowile, Chumparun India.
Major E. M. Norie, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Madras, India.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never failing and permanent cure.
It Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.
CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.
The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, S. 4th March 1875.
"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.
"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.
"Faithfully yours,
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TRO

REGISTER No. 6—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,107—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 18. 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 6 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	0 12 As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

For not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

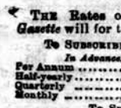
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEE

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "UMBALLA," 340 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on SATURDAY, the 20th April 1878, at 5 p.m., starting at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the "AKOLA," 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on THURSDAY, the 18th April 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, WADE, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. "AKOLA," 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th April 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. "PACHUMBA," 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Melville, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porc Bundor, and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For entire steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	....	£15	Including Wines	.... £4	Without food.
Suez	36	....	22		 9	
Port Said	38	....	24		 9	
Messina	50	....	34		 14	
Naples	50	....	34		 14	
Leghorn	50	....	34		 14	
Genoa	50	....	34		 14	
Marseilles	52	....	35		 14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

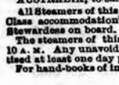
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 4, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
BRANKSOME HALL	2,100	300	May	29
*PRYDALL HALL	2,700	350	June	15
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100	300	June	29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300	300	At fortnightly intervals.	
*SPEKE HALL	2,700	350	Building.	
*WISTOW HALL	2,700	350	Building.	

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 90 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
INDIA	2,389	500	...April	29
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	...May	1
TRINACRIA	2,127	424	... „	8
EUROPA	2,277	424		
ITALIA	2,245	424	At fortnightly intervals.	
OLYMPIA	2,050	424		

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

RATE FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 90 per cent. on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay November 13, 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. MACEDONIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, for the Hot Season, at Mahableshwar, a newly constructed and very Commodious BUNGALOW, the "TEMPLE HALL," situated in a good locality and well furnished. For Rent, &c., apply to

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.

Bombay, 12th April 1878

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878.
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd April
BANGALORE	2068	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(s) HINDUSTAN	3148	600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May.
CHINA	3916	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(s) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	20th do
KASHGAR	3021	450	E. J. Baker	27th do
(s) VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	31st do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3½ p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	29th April Monday.
KHIVA	2699	450	G. Lee	12th May.
TEHERAN	2580	400	A. H. Johnson	27th

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	26th April.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart,	24th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers to Trieste, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said, on the undermentioned dates :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.		
[illegible]	[illegible]	350	400	from May 1878.
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 27th „ „

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, 18th March 1878.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

W., M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Savy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, ASQUITH AND COMPANY, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TEMPLE BAR.

TEMPLE BAR DINNER—Soup, Fish, two Entrees, two Hot Joints, two Cold Joints, Curries, Pudding, Salad and Coffee ..... Rs 2

TEMPLE BAR SUPPERS—Soup, two dishes, at choice, Cheese and Salad Re. 1

TEMPLE BAR TIFFIN ..... Re. 1

TEMPLE BAR BREAKFAST .. .. .. Re. 1

IMPORTANT NOTICE—Chops, Steaks, Vegetables, Salad and Cheese at any time to order until 9 P. M. ..... Re. 1

BOARDERS—Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner, per month. Rs. 60

BOARDERS—For Breakfast only do. „ 20

BOARDERS—For Tiffin only do. „ 25

BOARDERS—For Dinner only do. „ 30

PRIVATE COMPARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES AND PARTIES.

TERMS CASH.

BILLIARDS.

Attention is called to the splendid English Billiard Tables which have recently been fitted up in Temple Bar at great expense. French Billiards can be had also.

BILLIARDS.

PROFESSOR CARME is OPEN to give BILLIARD LESSONS, at TEMPLE BAR, on reasonable Terms.

The Professor will give, at TEMPLE BAR, two evening Exhibitions of Billiards each week—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ENTRANCE FREE.

TEMPLE BAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st July, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, well situated, lately in the occupation of Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to.

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, fat present in the occupation of G. Manson, Esq. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of G. H. Farran, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of J. Rich, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Jehangeer Rustomjee Mody, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of C. H. B. Forbes, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of M. Mondolfo, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of R. G. Walton, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of M. Balfour, Esq. Rent Rs. 225. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, close to the sea, containing four Bed Rooms. Rent only Rs. 90. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the CROW'S NEST at Breach Candy. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street House Agent

TO BE LET, a very large UPPER-STORIED HOUSE, with an extensive compound, on the Breach Candy side of Cumballa Hill, fully exposed to the sea-breeze, and one of the finest sites in Bombay. The House is without exception the most commodious on the Hill, and is capable of being used either as an Hotel or Club, or could be divided into two excellent family residences, and is approached by two private roads. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill for four or five months. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill from 1st May for one year. Rent Rs 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, lately in the occupation of [illegible] of a BUNGALOW in Middle[illegible]Colaba. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, in Middle Colaba. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, RESIDENCES at Grant Buildings. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on Bellasis Road, Byculla, at present in the occupation of W. Morris, Esq. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Grant Road, opposite the Theatre. Rent Rs. 90. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, at Grant Road. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW at Tardeo. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW on the Victoria Road, Byculla, for some time in the occupation of the late Captain Henry. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the lower part of a BUNGALOW at Grant Road, near the Station. Rent Rs. 35. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a small BUNGALOW, at Byculla, near the Railway Station. Rent Rs. 35. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May, a BUNGALOW on Bellasis Road, Byculla, at present in the occupation of J. C. D'Aguiar, Esq. Rent Rs. 115. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Rampart Row, vacated by H. Jhon, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a OFFICE premises in Elphinstone Circle. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Hornby Row, next to the Alexandra Schools. Rent Rs. 90. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an entire HOUSE in Hornby Row, next to the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Apollo Street, for Rs. 75.

A RESIDENCE in Church Lane, for Rs. 60.

A RESIDENCE in Military Square, for Rs. 50.

Apply to

E. W. FLOWER
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a Suite of ROOMS in Church Lane, Fort, lately in the occupation of the Cathedral Choir School. Rent Rs. 60. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, Commodious and Airy ROOMS above Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co.'s Office in Elphinstone Circle. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the SECOND and THIRD FLOORS of a HOUSE in Rampart Row, next door to the National Bank, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. George Lockhart and Co. Each Floor will be let separately if required. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street House Agent.

TO BE LET, the GROUND FLOOR of a HOUSE near the New Law Courts, suitable for Barristers' Chambers. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a SHOP in Apollo Street, vacated by Mr. Allan, Tailor and Out-fitter. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER.
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a SHOP in Elphinstone Circle, vacated by Messrs. Radelia & Co. For rent, &c., apply to

TO BE LET, a few other OFFICES, RESIDENCES and SHOPS. For a complete list apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
HOUSE AGENT,
4, Hummum Street

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED

INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE

REGISTERED DRESSING BAG,

Which is so constructed that the fittings can be completely closed in when not required for use, thus adding the convenience of a useful Travelling Bag.

FOR GENTLEMEN.	FOR LADIES.
In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 130 to Rs. 240.	In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 150 to Rs. 200.

ALSO

their large assortment of Fitted

TRAVELLING & DRESSING BAGS.

Of various sizes and prices.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 200.

HAND TRAVELLING BAGS,

OPENING SQUARE at TOP, WELL FINISHED, WITH GOOD SERVICEABLE LOCKS.

In Waterproof Canvas.	In Morocco and Russia.
From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25.	From Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 36.

GENTLEMEN'S COURIER & MONEY BAGS,

WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, IN STRAPS AND LOCKS.

In Tan Canvas.	In Morocco.
From Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.	From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 10.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.

IRON BOUND AND COVERED WITH STOUT JAPANNED CANVAS, VERY STRONG AND SERVICEABLE.

27 in., 30 in., 33 and 36 in. long.
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 33.

IMPROVED OVERLAND TRUNKS,

FITTED WITH TRAY AND COLLAPSIBLE SPACE FOR SHIRTS,
From Rs. 38 to Rs. 56.

PORTMANTEAUX,

WARRANTED SOLID LEATHER.
From Rs. 38 to Rs. 75.

THE GLADSTONE BAG.

IN PLAIN HIDE or BROWN TAN CANVAS and BLACK LEATHER,

is PERHAPS the MOST USEFUL and CONVENIENT TRAVELLING BAG MADE,

Being Collapsible it goes into a small compass when not filled, and is light and strong.

Size 16, 20 and 24 inches. From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

THE CABIN BAG

is strong and compact for the Overland journey, opens in the centre, and has a separate Tray for Linen.

in. in. in. in. in. in.
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 45.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,

BOMBAY :—Rampart Row, the Fort, three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Fort Hotels ;

BYCULLA :—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, and near the Byculla Club, the Byculla and Adelphi Hotels ;

POONA :—Arsenal Road (Staff Lines).

M. H. MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA MART,

EMPORIUM FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MR. M. H. MAJU,

(LATE PARTNER MESSRS. MORTON & Co.)

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. respectfully solicit the Public of Bombay and Out-stations to test the superior quality and excellent flavour of their specially selected Kangra Valley Teas from some of the best plantations.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Cannisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1 4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0	
Fragrant Congou	0 14	
SUPERFINE BOHEA	0 12	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, MESSES, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

H. M. MAJU & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED.

EARLY RECORDS OF BRITISH INDIA,

A HISTORY OF THE EARLY ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA,

As told in the Government Records, the works of old Travellers, and other contemporary Documents, from the earliest period down to the Rise of the British Power in India.

BY J. TALBOYS WHEELER,

(Late Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, author of "A History of India from the Earliest Ages ;" "The Geography of Herodotus."

Large 8vo, 391 pp. ; cloth. TEN RUPEES. Postage 10 Annas.

The above work comprises a series of extracts from the Government Records and other contemporary Authorities, linked together by a continuous History of the English Settlements in India, during a period which has hitherto been little known to general readers.

Calcutta :—W. NEWMAN & Co., 3, Dalhousie Square.
Bombay :—S. ROSE & Co., 9 Rampart Row, Fort.
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S COGNAC.

Cash.			Credit.	
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac	22	8
23	12	* ONE STAR, Half Bottles	25	0
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Round Barrels, with glass stopper	27	0
33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels á robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall	35	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doz.	27	0
24	4	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 doz	25	8
31	0	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz	32	8
28	8	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz.	30	4
26	8	** TWO STARS, Very old Cognac	28	0
29	8	*** THREE STARS, Very old Fine Cognac	31	0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES

N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

☞ *MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS, TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.*

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

April, 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIROUS

HAVING completed their engagements with the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur and the Gaekwar of Baroda, has a few spare days open, and has decided to give some strictly first class Circus entertainments. The Tent will be refitted in a most comfortable manner, with the seats close up to the arena, giving a good view of the performance to all visitors. The Programme will be most select, embracing many new and salient features, and will *present* during the 7 days, to the audiences

GIFTS TO THE AMOUNT OF Rs. 5,000,
commencing
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 20TH,
ending
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 27TH.

On no occasion will more Tickets be sold than there is seating accommodation for.

POPULAR PRICES. POPULAR PRICES.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB will be held at the Byculla Club on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 7 a.m.

JOHN S. MAIDMENT,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

16th April, 1878.

NOTICE.

HOUSEOWNERS are hereby informed, that under the provisions of the Amended Municipal Act, all Occupiers' Rates will be recovered from the Owners of Houses, and not as formerly, from the Occupiers ; and that the Amended Act will have effect from 1st January 1878.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 16th April 1878.

FOR SALE,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.

BY Order of Government, the large Upper-Storied Pucka Built BUNGALOW and OUT-HOUSES near the village of Hewra, in the Junnar Taluk of the Poona Collectorate, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the 10th July 1878, in the Havelli Mamlutdar's Cutchery, in the City of Poona.

Terms of Sale—25 per cent upon purchase. The remainder to be paid before the material can be removed. The whole of the materials to be removed within 6 months.

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Division.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND DIVIDEND at the rate of TWENTY-FIVE per share, for the half year ended 31st December last, will be paid on and after MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, to the Shareholders whose names appear on the Register Book on the 15th instant, on PRODUCTION of the SHARE CERTIFICATES.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 16th April 1878.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY next, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December 1877.
2. To pass the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ending respectively on the 30th June 1877 and 31st December 1877.
3. To appoint two Directors in places of the Directors who are retiring but are eligible for re-election.
4. To declare a Dividend.
5. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 17th April 1878.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Petition of KHANBAI, widow of Hussonally Tyabjee ; ALLYBHOY HUSSONALLY ADUMJEE HUSSONALLY, and MARIAMBAI, wife of Tyab Bhaisab, respectively, Mahomedan inhabitants residing at Bhendy Bazar Road, without the Fort ; and ABDOOL CADUR HUSSONALLY, a Minor of the age of three years, by his next friend, JEWAJEE KHANBHAI ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

HUSSONBHAI bin SYEDNA ABDOOL CADUR NUZMOODIN and HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF, Executors of the Will of JAFFERJEE TYABJEE, deceased ..... Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMES THORBURN, Esquire, the Receiver appointed by the High Court in the above suit, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 1 p.m., at the Office of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., Rampart Row, all the OUTSTANDING DEBTS due to HUSSONALLY TYABJEE and JAFFERJEE TYABJEE, deceased, or to the Firm of TYABJEE ADUMJEE, in which

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17TH APRIL 1878.

THE speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons yesterday evening might have been regarded as reassuring but for the announcement in the newspapers this morning of the despatch of troops from this port for Malta. This has overshadowed all other influences, and war with Russia is now generally regarded as a certainty, especially since it has become known that the necessary transport tonnage has actually been chartered. All regular business is necessarily upset, and with the exception of an advance in Freights and Coals—the latter article being quite an excited Market—there has been next to nothing done to-day.

In the face of this position here, the commercial telegrams from Home of yesterday's date have comparatively little interest, as it is felt that we have virtually a better indication of the tendency of affairs than they have at Home. Consols in London yesterday recovered from 94⅛ to 94⅜, while French Rentes were unchanged, as also was Enfaced Rupee Paper. The London General Produce Markets were unaltered, and Reuter repeated his previous quotations for Wheat to arrive. In Seeds the only alteration was an advance in Calcutta Rapeseed of 3d. per quarter to arrive and 6d. ex-Warehouse.

In the Manchester Piece Goods Market, Reuter reported little doing during the week and repeated last Friday's quotations, but Cotton in Liverpool closed in favour of buyers, the sales for the day being only estimated at 5,000 bales. Spot quotations were unaltered, with the exception of Mid. Orleans, which is quoted at 6 3-16d., yesterday's decline of 3-16d. having been a mistake for 1-16d. per lb. Arrivals, however, there is a decline of fully 1-16d. per lb., Reuter quoting Good Oomras, with the F. G. F. clause, April-May shipment via Canal, at 5¼d. per lb. With the existing state of political affairs and the approaching Easter holidays, this depression is more likely to increa e than otherwise, and we have only to look forward to great dulness until we see what the opening of the market after the holidays brings forth.

From New York under yesterday's date, ready Mid. Uplands still comes at 10¼ cents., but July shipment has receded from 11 1-16 to 11 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	6,000	2,000	5,000
Four days' do.	20,000	10,000	16,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	3,992,000	3,769,000	3,873,000

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 54d. per oz., equivalent to about Rs. 8 11-16d. per rupee.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been very little done. The market has been steady with no change in rates, and the main feature is still the limited amount of Private Paper offering. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Rs. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	Rs. 9d.	"
Credits, 3 "	Rs. 9d.	"
Documents, 3 "	Rs. 9 1-16d.	"

On Calcutta we have not heard of any fresh business and rates remain unchanged at ¼ to 3-16 per cent. premium for demand, and ⅜ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very dull with more sellers than buyers at declining rates. Business has been done in Fours at Rs. 93 ; Fours-and-a-half we quote at Rs. 93¼ ; and Fives-and-a-half at Rs. 102¼.

The SHARE MARKET has been dull in the extreme and very few actual transactions have taken place, but our quotations in some instances show a nominal decline. In Bank of Bombays we quote a drop of Rs. 5 ; Land Companies are unchanged, but in Spinning and Weaving Co.'s we note a fall of Rs. 90 in Albert Mills, Rs. 25 in Alliance, Rs. 20 in National, Rs. 50 in Neriad, Rs. 15 in Prince of Wales and Rs. 5 in Great Eastern and Mandvie.

The COTTON MARKET rules very quiet with only a retail sort of business doing. The depressed accounts from Home render exporters very unwilling buyers, but supplies are so short that sellers are able to keep up their rates by sales of small parcels of ready Cotton. Practically rates may be called unchanged, although the market is dull.

SEEDS are firm but unaltered in vaule, Linseed being still quoted at Rs. 6-14 and Rapeseed at Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-13, according to quality.

FREIGHTS opened unchanged at 20s. per ton for ready steamers for Liverpool, but the going vessels having filled up in the course of the morning, and the Government having taken up a number of steamers for the transport of troops, the only quotation obtainable at the close was 30s. per ton. By sail £1 is still the rate for ready cargo, and for Trieste, Venice and Marseilles we quote 35s. [illegible] ture of the markets to [illegible] better idea of what Government requirements may be.

PIECE GOODS are quiet but steady at unchanged rates. Very few sales have been made to-day, and there is no symptom of a permanent improvement in the position.

COALS have been excited and it is almost impossible to quote exact rates as in the absence of sellers to arrive buyers are willing to pay almost any rate to secure cargoes. We hear of sales of two cargoes of Watson's Hartley at Rs. 20 and a cargo of Ryhope West Hartley to arrive at Rs. 23, while Davison's West Hartley on the bunder has changed hands at Rs. 25, and the same rate is obtainable for Cardiff to arrive either by Cape or Canal.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi nal p. up.	Paid up.	Last dend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	705
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	682½
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	110
Bank of Madras.....	60,00	250	all	10 do.	680

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co., (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	780
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	109
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	230

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 2187 5 0	5 p. c.	276
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20 13 0 14 6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20 6 5 7 5	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20 21 13 1	do.	32
S. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100 1,000	do.	1,160
Do. New Shares.	..	£18 190 3 15	do.	245

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 13th April 1878. Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	45,093 0 0
Merchandise	99,362 0 0
Other Receipts	1,000 0 0
Telegraph	636 0 0
Total Rs.....	1,46,091 0 0

Corresponding week in April 1877. Open 444 Miles.

	Rs. a.p.
Coaching	44,352 0 0
Merchandise	1,75,651 0 0
Other Receipts	3,741 0 0
Telegraph	700 0 0
Total Rs.....	2,25,044 0 0
Decrease Rs.	78,953 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BRIG VESTAL, 88 tons, Nacodas will sail to-day for Mazambique, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE FRANKFURT HALL, 727 tons, Captain J. H. Kirkbride, will sail to-day for Port Said, in ballast.

THE s. s. HAROLD HAARFAGER, 1,353 tons, Captain G. Heltberg, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Calcutta, 2nd April, via Cochin, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP ORISSA, 1,199 tons, Captain D. Wright, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, 21st Dec., with a cargo of 1,669¼ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE POLLUCE.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S CO.'S S. S. POLLUCE, 1,413 tons, Captain G. Ragusin, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—

For Trieste—Mrs. C. S. Lane, A and Mr. Aesterrocheri.

For Port Said—Mr. James, Mr. Albert, Mr. John Evans, Mr. E. P. Caudle, Mr. G Arnold, Mr. R. Leslie, Mr. James Falsg, Mr. G. Stiffter, and Mr. W. Sutherland.

For Suez—Mr. W. Arenford, Mr. G. Arenfred, and Mr. Wilkinson.

For Aden—Mr. and Mrs. D. Byramjee, Mrs. Dorabjee and child, Mrs. Peroshaw and child, and 40 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Harald Haarfager ..	Heltberg	Calcutta, Apr 2.
17	Orissa (s)	Wright	Cardiff, Dec 21.
	Bangalore (s)	stead	Venice, Mar 22.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
17	Agnes Oswald	Mitchell	Liverpool.
	Polluce (s)	Ragusin	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Barque Frankfurt Hall, Kirkbride, Port Said.
Brig Vestal, Nacoda, Mozambique.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Akola, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Thibet, to China, &c.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Umballa, to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Aghis, to Boneglaven.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.
12 Ethiopia (s)..... Henderson ...Bombay, Mar 27.
Nepaul (s) ..... Stephenson ....London, Feb 15.
Emblehope (s) .....Murray .....Southampton, Mar 1.
Carnarvon Castle ...Gyllencreutz..London, Dec 7.
Centurion ..... Widdicombe...Bombay, Mar 14.
Josephine..... Flinter .....Cardiff, Oct 7.
13 Legislator (s)..... Barley .....Liverpool, Mar 9.
Nagpore ..... Robertson.....Galle, Mar 17.
Golden Fleece.....Wiltshire .....Cape Town, Feb 5.

DEPARTURES.

April 12—Austin Friars. Ships Susan Gilmore, Star of Scotia, Ganges and Oimara.

PASSENGERS.

Per Legislator—Captain Murphy, Mr Davenport, and Mrs Barley.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Centurion—22nd March, Bolton Abbey off Cape Comorin.
By Ethiopia—Carnarvon Castle at Sandheads.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.
12 Bengale..... ..... Balasore.
14 Britannia .... Calcutta.

Apr. DEPARTURES.

13 Meinam (s) .... Calcutta.
Gatmeau .... Const.
Africa (s)..... ..... Bombay.
14 Chinsura (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s El Dorado, from London, on the 13th ; Master Staines, Captain and Mrs Foord, Mr Darling, Mr. Mrs and Miss Jewett, Captain and Mrs Skinner and two children, Miss Day, and Mr J C Rogers.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 10 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
27 Undaunted, H M S, Smith from Bombay.
Mar. 20 Melmerby, ship, Selby, from Birkenhead.
21 Scottish Chieftain, ship, Hamilton, from Cardiff.
27 Cydonia, ss, Brooks, from Shields.
27 Spartan, H M S, Tracey, from Zanzibar.
28 Robinia, ss, Jones, from Newcastle.
Apr. 2 Thibet, ss, Torback, from London.
3 Vixen, ss, Okeeffe, from Calcutta.
3 Tondjong Priok No 2 S S D, Bohman, from Glasgow.
4 Stelvio, ss, Irving, from Colombo.
4 Merkara, ss, Ballantine, from Calcutta.
5 Koina, ss, Morrison, from Hodeida.
6 Zerbino, ss, Dewdney, from Bombay.
6 Poonah, ss, Angove, from Calcutta.
6 Bigre, ss, Larmier, from Marseilles.
6 Nechelis, E S S, Vasphi, from Berbara.
7 Sarthe, F T, ship, Vollet, from Toulon.
7 Koiningr Nederlanden Dutch Turret, ship, Enslie, from Newdiep.
7 Haseldon, ss, Rooke, from Rangoon.
7 Hellespont, ss, Fearse, from Bassein.
8 Annie, ss, Waterman, from Rangoon.
9 Zambesi, ss, Symons, from Bombay.
8 Propontis, ss, Dunn, from Bombay.
8 Irrawaddy, ss, Polson, from Rangoon.
8 Travancore, ss, Harrison, from Cardiff.
8 Homer, ss, Walker, from Bombay.
8 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
9 Heron, ss, Goldsmith, from Malta.
9 Aveyron F T, ship, Behic, from Saigon.
9 Asiria, ss, Dodero, from Bombay.
10 Rokeby, ss, Storm, from Bus-orah.
10 Amazone, ss, Mortimard, from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

April. 3 Thibet, ss, Torback, to Bombay.
3 Vixen, ss, Okeeffe, to Barcelona.
4 Cydonia, ss, Brooks, to Calcutta.
4 Stelvio, ss, Irving, to London.
4 Merkara, ss, Ballantine, to London.
5 Robinia, ss, Jones ; to Calcutta.
5 Tondjong Priok, No. 2, S S D. Bohman, to Batavia.
6 Zerbino, ss, Dewdney, to Tri este.
6 Poonah, ss, Angove, to London.
7 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, to Macalla.
7 Tigre, ss, Larmier, to Shanghai.
7 Haseldon, ss, Rooke, to Port Said F O.
8 Annie, ss, Waterman, to Port Said, F O.
8 Zambesi, ss, Symons, to Venice.
8 Propontis, ss, Dunn, to Marseilles.
8 Irrawaddy, ss, Polson, to London.
8 Homer, ss, Walker, to Port Said F O.
8 Aveyron, F T ship, Behic, to Toulon.
9 Asaria, ss, Dodero, to Genova.
10 Rokeby, ss, Storm, to Marseilles.
10 Amazone, ss, Mortimard, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Undaunted, H M S, Smith, from Bombay.
Melmerby, ship, Selby, from Birkenhead.
Scottish Chieftain, ss, Hamilton, from Cardiff.
Spartan, H M S, Tracey, from Zanzibar.
Nephelis E. ss, Vasphi, from Berbera.
Koining Nederlanden Dutch Turret, ship, Enslie, from Newdiep.
Travancore, ss, Harrison, to Cardiff.
Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritiues.
Heron, ss, Goldsmith, from Malta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sicily s—22 casks paint and 14 cases varnish, Owen and Okell ; 3 packages hardware, Eabhoy Tyeball ; 290 bars iron, Edward Bates and Co ; 5 hogsheads porter, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 10 kegs iron nails, and 5 casks hardware, Hassumally Lallmeda ; 150 casks beer, Framjee Sands and Co.

Palm s—1,000 bundles sheet iron, Ramchunder Mahadow and Co ; 50 kegs lead ore, Mowjee Godoo ; 100 cases stout, Bell, Brandenburg, and Co.

FROM LONDON.

India s—8 casks white paint, Necarally Sumsoodin.
Strathleven s—6 cases acid, Hormurjee Ruttonjee and Co ; 30 cases barber stone and 10 cases envelops, Eabhoy Tyebally ; 19 cases medicine, Surufully Heptools ; 60 casks beer, Edulje Bazonjee ; 4 cases thread, Eabhoy Tyebally ; 4 cases capsules, Muncherjee Pallonjee ; 25 cases eau de colegne, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Zerbino s—20 cases stout and 80 cases pale ale, H. B. Sleeman and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Olympia—45 cases ginger wine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.

Australia—25 cases champagne, Ti e Agra Bank.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 17.

[illegible] ON SHIP.

G Reifferchied and Co's 20 cases cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Luckmedas Khimjee ; 29 bales cotton, Dharsee Odhowjee ; 312½ cwts myrabollams, Lalljee Narronjee.
T McLellan—300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 88 bales cotton, Motichund Amooluck ; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 180 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co ; 65 bales cotton, Mackertich Sanchound ; 500 cwts myrabollams, Motichund Kurruckchund ; 512 cwts myrabollams, Forbes and Co ; 161 bales hemp, Jaitha Pursotum ; 70 bales cotton, Sobagchund Gulabchund.
Ardenclutha—1,500 cwts myrabollams, Butt Bose and Co ; 201 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 209 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass ; 375 cwts myrabollams, Nemeschhoy Gungjee ; 6 bales cotton waste and 50 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Luckmedass Khimjee ; 200 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Jaitha.
Nellie Martin s—100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 175 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 29 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
India s—100 bales cotton, Shearra, Hobart and Co ; 54 bales cotton, Esmail Abdulrehman ; 95 ba'es cotton, Khetsee Mooljee ; 100 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund ; 32 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 345 cwts myrabolams, Jewa Viram ; 25 bales wool, Vussonjee Poonja ; 35 bal s wool, Nicholdass Thacordass ; 400 cwts wheat, Bhimjee Canjee.
Albula s—225 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee ; 100 bales cotton, Kevuldass Treecomdas ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 90 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 300 cwts myrabolams, Remington and Co ; 45 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 250 cwts baids, Joosub Lutiff.

FOR LONDON.

Cervin s—90 cwts coffee, E Spinner and Co ; 374 cwts nuxvomica, 3 cwts cardomed, ½ cwts mowhaseed, 10¼ cwts fishmaws, 3 cwts cowdies, 2 bales skins, and 3 chaks mowda oil, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Bokhara s—280 bags coffee and 5 bale skins, Pand O S N Co ; 106 cwts olibanum, Allarukhia Sazan ; 30 cwts deer horns, Alladin Mahomed Dams ; 5 cases dahmaws, Allarukhia Sazan ; 5 cases vermillion, M A Dhunjee ; 63 bales wool, Nurseo Khuttow ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 19 bal s skins, A A Reheman and Co ; 190 cwts olibanum, Mitha Munjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Neva Providencia—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
W H Canner—1874 cwts coffee, Vinay and Co ; 724 cwts pepper, Wardhman Poonsee ; 1,004½ cwts coffee, George Lockhart and Co.
Norris—1,800 cwts linseed and 250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Gervin s—6 cwts coffee, Vinay and Co ; 4,500 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 60 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund.
Palma s—200 cwts B horns, A Plascheck and Co ; 3850½ cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Vinay and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 600 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co ; 2,550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kate s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 309 cwts coffee, 1,750 cwts groundnuts, and 1,050 cwts gingellyseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Indis s—70 chests tamarind, McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

FOR GENOA.

In is s—100 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co ; 100 bales cotton Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pollnce s—6 cwts B horns, M Mondolfo and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—76 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 16.

Maunsell, Capt, 13th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.
Davies, Col, 1st Grenadier, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

APRIL 17.

Sinclair, Lieut, 1st Belcoohees, from leave, from Mahableshwar Loch, Capt, Pol Dept, on duty, from Sawant Waree.

DEPARTURE.—APRIL 16.

Birch, Major, 9th Bombay N I, on leave, from Matheran.

APRIL 17.

Stafford, Lieut Col, 22nd Regt, on leave, to Peshawar.
May, Lieut, 1st Lancers, from leave, to Poona.
Morse, Capt, Dy Asst, Adjt Genl, to join, to Secundrabad.
Selfe, Lieut. Madras, R A, to rejoin, Ellichpoor.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, 27TH MARCH, 1878.

Fleet Surgeon James Whitcher, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Staff Surgeon James Thomson has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet.

The undermentioned officers have been allowed toassume the rank of Retired Captain from the 25th instant :—Retired Commander, Edward Stubbs and William Spratt.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 29TH MARCH.

Brigade Depot, Brevet Colonel W. H. Kerr, from half-pay as Lieut-Colonel, late 82nd Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major G. Blair, half-pay, late 14th Foot, retires from the Service by the surrender of his half-pay.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter..... 24th, 1h. 24'4m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
April.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 18	Maundy Thursday.	5 43	6 16	0 a	5 37 m
				11 55 a	6 7 a
Fri. 19	Good Friday.	5 42	6 16	0 52 a	6 17 m
				.....	6 50 a
Sat. 20	.....	5 41	6 16	0 36 m	6 59 m
				1 36 a	7 34 a
Sun 21	Easter Sunday.	5 40	6 17	1 17 m	7 41 m
				2 22 a	8 21 a
Mon. 22	.....	5 40	6 17	2 1 m	8 26 m
				3 14 a	9 16 a
Tues. 23	.....	5 39	6 17	2 49 m	9 13 m
				4 11 a	10 22 a
Wed. 24	.....	5 38	6 18	3 56 m	10 14 m
				5 17 a	11 45 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY,

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PILCHER—April 17th, at Victoria Road, Byculla, Mary, the wife of Geo. E. Pilcher. Funeral at Sewree at 7-30 a. m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARGILL—April 7th, at Ferozepore, the wife of Captain Cargill, R. A., of a son.
COLE—April 8th, at Mussoorie, the wife of W. H. Cole, of a son.

DEATHS.

COLLEY—April 13th, at Cawnpore, Sarah Alice, the beloved wife of Quartermaster J. W. Colley, The Buffs, aged 33 years.
POGSON—April 10th, at Assarorie, between Saharunpore and Dehra, W. Robert Pogson, Esq., late of Hooghly, aged 67 years.
ROBERTS—April 12th, at Alexandria, Egypt, Robert Roberts, Chief Auditor, East Indian Railway Company, aged 56 years.
SINCLAIR—April 11th, at Umballa, of bronchitis, MRS. S. Sinclair, aged 70 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1878.

THERE can be no doubt about the deep interest His Excellency Sir Richard Temple takes in the cause of education in Bombay. Three times in the week before last he presided at educational meetings, and, as usual, said a good deal that well deserves the attention of School Managers. Among other things he spoke of the system of grant-in-aid according to results in terms of very high commendation. It is, he said, an "excellent system," "a system whereby more or less is obtained according to the excellence of the teaching, and a greater stimulus could not possibly be applied to the exertions of the schoolmaster and mistress and also to the exertions of the pupils." "This is a most excellent form of grant-in-aid." The name, we fear, is misleading ("payment by results" having a very "honest clink" about it), for though the system may and should work tolerably well in some State-aided schools—orphanages, and charitable, or mainly charitable, institutions—there are others, especially those for Europeans and Eurasians, in which it is eminently unsatisfactory. It is to its working in these we wish to call attention, and we think it will be seen that the Educational Department has helped considerably to make the system more unsatisfactory and imperfect than, we fear, it always must be in India, or at any rate in Bombay. Before the system of payment by results can work, as it should do to be an excellent one, three things are necessary.

1. Care on the part of Government that there are just so many aided schools established as are necessary to educate thoroughly and with ease the number of children requiring instruction. If there are more, public money is being needlessly spent, the income of each of the schools from fees is kept down, the teaching staff in each is necessarily smaller in number and of less experience than it should be, and, as a consequence, the educational result is comparatively small. Then there is the waste of power in having a number of schools where one would do. Take the case of the Fort district, the number of European and Eurasian schools is considerably in excess of the requirements of the children to be educated ; that most if not all of these schools must drag on a hand-to-mouth existence and cannot therefore reach beyond a bare state of efficiency ; and that Government by weakly granting aid to unnecessary schools is doing its best to deprive all of an adequate supply of the material wherewith results can be produced.

There must be regular attendance on the part of the pupils. Without this no good work can be done or satisfactory progress made. In England, with compulsory education and school board officers to hunt up absentees, there is an unceasing outcry against the irregularity of attendance. What must it be in India, where from various circumstances, even with the best will on the part of parents and pupils, the attendance of European and Eurasian children can never be so good as at home? And yet schools, which have no means of securing this regular attendance, are expected to produce results in obtaining which it is a most important factor ; and, failing, they are made to suffer in their grants. Is this an excellent system? Colonel Waddington, the Director of Public Instruction, is clearly not of this opinion ; for in the Report above referred to he proposed several changes in the administration of the grant-in-aid to European and Eurasian, schools and one of his reasons was that the difficulty of obtaining grants in them was much enhanced by this very irregularity of attendance, or as he well puts it, by "unsuitability of climate acting prejudicially on "teachers and taught, changes caused by the "constant movements of this class from place to "place, &c." The Educational Department knows something of this difficulty, but it cannot be aware how bad it is ; the returns for which it annually calls do not, we think, give a very clear idea of the true character of the attendance. We have before us the attendance registers of one of the European schools in Bombay for a year. This school opened in January with 102 pupils ; in the course of the year 91 others were admitted and 99 left, the average monthly number on its rolls being 104 (nearly.) This number of admissions and withdrawals is excessive when the average monthly number on the rolls is considered ; and being spread over every month in the year must be a continual source of annoyance to teachers, of disturbance to the class work, and a drawback to those who are regular in their attendance. The great bulk of these changes was caused by the moving of parents from place to place. It will be seen, then, how hard, how impossible it is, to keep even half the number of pupils a school may open with for a year, the time in which the work of a standard can be accomplished ; or for 100 days even ; and no pupil who has attended fewer than 100 days can be examined for a grant-in-aid. In the same school at its last examination, 54 out of 109 pupils could not be presented on this account. The work of a standard, from the changes that take place in it, has often to be begun twice, some times thrice in the course of a year. So much for one phase of irregular attendance ; there is another. From sickness or other causes the average daily attendance is low. In the school quoted, with an average monthly number on the roll of 103·8, it was 87·3, or 84·4, per cent., 15¼ per cent. absent every day! This is bad enough. It does not put very clearly before us the actual character of the attendance. If there be five school days in a week, the [illegible] is to give five days' instruction [illegible] pupils. So, if the school be open 100 days it is his object to give 100 days' instruction to all—instead of that, however, he may find, as in the case of the school whose register is before us, that he gives only 45·2! With such an attendance—and the teacher has no means of improving it—is "payment by results an excellent system," is it "a stimulus to the exertions of the teacher"? It must be a weariness and a heartbreak.

The amount of work should be possible of accomplishment and carefully graduated. We have not the time nor the space it would take to go thoroughly into the work of the standards ; a remark or two will have to suffice. The Syllabus provides *ample* work for each class for *a year of unbroken attendance*. This, we have shown, is not to be had, and therefore the amount of work required is impossible of accomplishment. To show the graduation of the work we give a specimen or two taken at random from the Syllabus. Be it remembered that *many* pupils are sent to school at about six years of age, not knowing the alphabet and but a word or two of English. By the time they have been three years at school they are expected to be able to read, *explain, and parse* such a book as Chamber's Moral Class Book ; to work Reduction and the Compound Rules (money, weights and measures) ; to know the History of England as in Henry's Child's Book and the Physical and Political Geography of the British Isles. In the next three years, while children of their age at home are reading what used to be called "collections," becoming familiar with the forms of new words and phrases, and gradually with their meaning and application, getting their minds stored with information on general matters, *they* are poring over classic authors in Poetry and Prose, finding out in their dictionaries synonyms for the long words in their lessons, grubbing out their roots and fondly thinking, poor simple souls, they have a comprehension of the part read when they can substitute one, to them, unintelligible word for another. It happened to us once to have occasion to speak of some bright lads who were preparing for Matriculation and who passed, too, shortly after, about English Lyric Poetry. They had never heard of "Hohenlinden," "Lord Ullin's Daughter," "The Burial of Sir John Moore," "Young Lochinvar," or twenty other gems English schoolboys all know at 10 years of age, and it was good to see their delight when some of these were recited to them. They were asked what books they had read in school in their earlier years, and the reply was, from one and another, "Rasselas," "The Vicar of Wakefield," "The Deserted Village." "Pope's "Odyssey," Macaulay's "Lord Clive." Where could they get the general knowledge necessary to understand the allusions in such works as these? In the same three years they must get up Simple Proportion, Vulgar Fractions, Simple Interest, Compound Proportion, Decimals, Compound Interest, Discount, Stocks, Profit and Loss ; Twenty-six Propositions of Euclid ; The Declensions and Conjugations in Latin with translation from a 1st Reading Book or an equivalent amount of a modern European language or an Indian vernacular. This is the "Gerundstone" with a vengeance. Poor youngsters! We pity them and their teachers. In addition to all this they are to have a thorough knowledge of the histories of England and India, and be able to draw an outline map of any country with lines of latitude and longitude.

Have we made out a case against the system of "payment by results," at any rate as it works in European and Eurasian schools? We think we have. Four years ago Colonel Waddington proposed some changes which would have been improvements ; the Education Department instead of adopting his proposals, and increasing the grants to European and Eurasian schools, cut them. But the whole system wants looking into ; a little tinkering here and there will do very little good. If the system is to be retained, and, indeed, in any case, the number of aided schools ought to be reduced and the grants to the remainder increased. This would have a certain effect, or at any rate give the managers of these schools some little power of producing a good effect on the attendance. Then the work of the standards wants recasting ; it is we believe undergoing some such process at present—let the whole system do the same ; let the change come soon and let it be thorough.

2. The amount of work required must be possible of accomplishment (and here the character of the attendance obtainable *must* be borne in mind) and carefully graduated.

Then come the unflagging exertions of the teachers. If these be granted, it will not be hard to show that "payment by results," so far as non-charitable institutions for Europeans and Eurasians are concerned, is not the excellent system it is claimed to be.

Government must see to it that there are only so many aided schools as are necessary to educate the number of children requiring instruction. This it admits ; for its first grant-in-aid rule says :—"Schools will be admitted to the benefit of grants-in-aid according "to results at the discretion of Government, and "*after due consideration of the educational wants "of the locality in which the school applying for a "grant is established.*" How has Government exercised its discretion? What has been the result of its consideration of the educational wants of the different localities of Bombay? In the Director of Public Instruction's Report for 1873-74, Appendix E., Colonel Waddington estimates the number of European and Eurasian children in Bombay requiring instruction at 1,000, and states it as his opinion that "existing "schools sufficiently meet present requirements." So they well might, for in the same report the number of schools for these 1,000 children is given as 21, of which 13 were State-aided. Of these five are charitable, or mainly charitable institutions, and must from this circumstance have always about as many pupils as they can accommodate and teach. When it is remembered that though boarding schools for the most part they receive day scholars at ordinary rates, we are within the mark in saying that 550 of the 1,000 European and Eurasian children attend these Institutions, so that 450 pupils are left for the other 16 schools. Seven of these are private schools, and Government probably knows no more about them than that they did exist in 1874. Two or perhaps three of them have ceased to exist but others have sprung up. Of the remaining nine, eight were aided and one inspected, but not, we believe, aided. One of these aided schools was in a failing condition when the report was issued and lapsed shortly afterwards, but was there not a sufficient number of aided schools, leaving aside altogether the private ones, to educate the 450 children for whom instruction was required? Let us see how the schools were distributed. In the Fort (including the Esplanade) three aided and one inspected schools, in Kalbadevie one, in Byculla two, in Mazagon one. Now, in the Fort district there may be about 200 children for whose education there were in 1874 three aided and one inspected schools. Of these four, one was a mixed (*i. e.*, boys' and girls') High School or rather a Primary-Middle Class and High School in one, as all the so-called High Schools are ; two were middle class schools for girls, and the other "affording higher education for boys." These, one would suppose, were more than enough for the number of children to be educated ; one such as the High School, centrally situated, affording education for both boys and girls from the Alphabet to the University would be amply sufficient ; it could as easily teach 200 pupils as 100, and with better results, for a larger income would mean a larger and more experienced staff of teachers and cheaper education. With 200 pupils, the boys' and girls' departments would be kept quite distinct to meet the wishes of those who object to mixed schools. At any rate, it will be admitted that in 1874 these four schools were sufficient for the educational wants of the Fort district—not two miles long, by less than half a mile broad at its widest part, and containing about 200 children. Did the number of children increase so rapidly and to such an extent that within six months of the issue of the Director of Public Instruction's Report another school was required to afford them education? In about that time a reverend body, having funds at its disposal, started a private school, used a considerable amount of sectarian pressure, and in certain cases held out special inducements to secure pupils. It applied for admission to the benefit of the grant-in-aid rules and was successful ; and now it has got from Government the best site in Bombay for a building—something very like a promise of Rs. 13,500 to assist it in raising the building, and an offer of Rs. 11,500 more if it can manage to provide an equal sum. Surely it has some strong backing ere it can make a rational Government so stultify itself, and squander public money, in the face of the fact that both the other schools in Bombay under the direction of this same body have failed and lapsed since the issue of the 1873-74 Report. In the Byculla district, too, though the number of European and Eurasian children is, from local circumstances, larger than in the Fort, one good High School in addition to the two charitable institutions is quite sufficient for the educational wants of the locality, especially if one or perhaps two subsidiary infant schools were opened in outlying parts in the monsoon season. We put aside altogether the consideration of denominational or sectarian teaching—that is a matter on which we have already said something, and may have more to say hereafter. It surely is plain that in Bombay, and especially in the Fort district, the number of European and Eurasian schools is considerably in excess of the requirements of the children to be educated ; that most if not all of these sch

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE COMMANDER OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FROM INDIA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 17.

General J. Ross, C. B., Commanding the Presidency Division, is appointed Commander of the Expeditionary Force, and he leaves for Bombay to-morrow. Major Fergus Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, accompanies him as Aide-de-Camp.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

TRIAL OF THE SURAT RIOTERS.

SURAT, APRIL 17.

The trial of the first batch, consisting of six of the Licence Tax rioters, which commenced on Tuesday, before Mr. Cassinath M. Thatte, Huzoor Deputy Magistrate, was resumed to day. Two of the prisoners were defended by Vakils. The evidence of Mr. Scannell, District Superintendent of Police, and of Mr. Younghusband, Supernumerary Assistant Collector, was concluded. Both corroborated the account of the disturbance already published by you. The case was further adjourned.

OPENING OF THE MUNMAR AND DHOND RAILWAY.

POONA, APRIL 17.

The new chord line from Munmar to Dhond was opened right through to-day, when the last key was driven home by Sir Richard Temple. A special train left Bombay on Tuesday night at 8-30 with H. E. the Governor and a large company, including Colonels Hancock and Merriman, the Hon'ble Walter Lang, and Messrs. Barnett, Mathew, Conder, and Maclean. Munmar was reached at five o'clock this morning and Ahmednagar about noon. There was a large gathering at Ahmednagar station, close to which preparations had been made for driving home the last key. Sir Richard Temple was presented with a silver-headed hammer, with which he knocked a polished oak key into position to form the final wedge of the rail in the holds of the chair. Afterwards His Excellency was presented with an address by the Municipal Commissioners of Ahmednagar, in replying to which His Excellency said that the Government had done its share in making the Railway, and he exhorted the inhabitants of the district to do their share, and to make the most of the resources of the country, so as to provide freight for the Railway to carry. The company then adjourned to a good-sized room in the Fort of Ahmednagar, where breakfast was served. H. E. the Governor, in replying to the toast of his health, made another speech, in the course of which he stated that there is a probability of other lines being constructed, viz., from Carwar to Guduck, to meet the Madras Railway from Bellary, from Guduck across the River Kistna to Bejapore, from Dhond into the valley of the Kistna by Satara, from Chalisgaum to Dhoolia, from the Mhye River into the Panch Mahals, and from Wadwan to Hydrabad, Sind, &c.; altogether, some 1,300 miles of State Railways. His Excellency also informed those present that it is contemplated to construct in the Bombay Presidency and the Deccan about 1,300 miles of canals, representing an irrigable area of about one million acres. The Dhond and Munmar Railway, 145 miles in length, has been completed within nine months. The rivers and nullas are all crossed by diversions.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The House of Lords has adjourned until May 13th, and the Commons until May 6th, for the Easter recess.

STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE.

The masters in the Manchester district have refused the offer of the cotton spinners to accept a 5 per cent. instead of a reduction of 10 per cent.; 30,000 consequently go on strike to-morrow, whilst a strike is imminent throughout the whole of Lancashire, thereby affecting 130,000 operatives.

LONDON, APRIL 16, 4 PT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4¼

In the Manchester Market there has been little doing during the week.

20 lbs. Shirtings	5-7½
8¼ lbs. do.	6-5
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1-8⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81
4½ per cent. do.	81½
5½ per cent. do.	90½
5 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅝
5 per cent. French Rene, 1872	109
Bar Silver	54

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China pays a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half year and carries forward £15,000.

Arrivals.—Zealous and Bellona.

NOTICE.

TO-MORROW being Good Friday, our paper, according to a well-established custom, will not be issued on that day. Important telegrams, however, will be distributed to subscribers to our telegraphic service.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d.	"
Credits,	" " 1s. 9d.	"
Documts, 3	" " 1s. 9 1-16d.	"

THE Famine Commission, as finally arranged, is as follows:—General Strachey, President; Mr. Elliott, Secretary. Members—Mr. Cairns, the Honorable Justice Cunningham, and Messrs. Ballard, Batten, Peile, Rungacharlu, and the Karbaree of Kolhapore.

THE trial of the License Tax rioters at Surat commenced on Tuesday afternoon last before Mr. Cassinath Mahadeo Thatte, Huzoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Surat. A first batch of six prisoners was brought forward for trial; they were undefended. Mr. Henry Scannell, District Superintendent of Police, was examined. In his opinion the prisoners had made themselves liable for attempting to commit murder, being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting, and committing mischief. The enquiry stands adjourned.

THE Dockyard officials are busy accepting tenders and making charters for the conveyance of troops from India. Already several steamers have been chartered.

A CORRESPONENT has taken the trouble to telegraph to us that there are strong rumours in Poona that native troops are to be despatched from India to the Cape. This gossip must have arisen from the suggestion which appeared in our columns that native soldiers should be sent to fight the Caffres, and thus set free, for more important duties in Europe, the British soldiers who are now playing at bush-hunting with a lot of savages.

AN official communication has been addressed to all Madras military officers on leave, warning them to keep within easy reach of telegraphic communication, and informing them that no excuse will be accepted as justifying a failure to join on forty-eight hours' notice.

IT is stated that the holders of India four per cent. debentures, falling due on the 16th August next, will be allowed the option of renewing their debentures for a further period of six years, at 4 per cent. per annum interest.

MR. C. E. BERNARD is now said to be the most probable successor of Colonel Keatinge as Chief Commissioner of Assam.

IN a London letter published by a Calcutta contemporary, the writer says, "I hear that in the event of Sir Garnet Wolseley's going out as chief of the staff of any expeditionary force which we may send to the East, he would be succeeded in his post at the Indian Council by Sir Richard Temple. The report seems to me to be not at all an unlikely one in itself, but then its realisation, of course, depends upon our going to war with Russia."

A CORRESPONDENT at Madras, writing under date the 15th inst. says—"After threatening for twenty-four hours, rain began to fall heavily at 9 o'clock this morning and continued for an hour; it is also thundering, and looks threatening to seaward. Madras has now had a cleansing but not before it was wanted; the dust is laid and the trees look green, and a cool breeze is blowing off the sea."

THE *Beacon* says:—"There is good reason to believe that the B. I. S. N. Company is likely to be subsidised to run a weekly mail steamer between Kurrachee and Aden. This will be a good arrangement, and render us independent of Bombay, as well as give us our letters some days earlier than now."

A REPORT is current at Kurrachee that Major Sandeman is to be the new Commissioner.

WE regret to learn that Mr. Robert Roberts, for many years Chief Auditor of the East Indian Railway, and who officiated as Agent of that line for some months after Mr. Cecil Stephenson's death, died at Alexandria on the 12th instant, on his way home.

INDIAN printers, by their stupid and often diabolical blunders, are credited with an unenviable notoriety for causing the hair of their editors to become prematurely grey, or even to induce these gentlemen at times to uproot it by handsfull on seeing a well-turned sentence woefully mangled, or a forcible argument perverted from its intended purpose. Sometimes a ludicrous hash is served up in consequence of a dozen lines or so of one article having intruded bodily into the precints of another, confounding the reader and all sense of propriety in a way to lead only to the conclusion that the "devil" was in it. The operation of this subtle principle of evil can alone account for a notable instance, just to hand, of which the editor of the *Indian Church Gazette* is the victim, which we reproduce as it stands in that publication:

On Monday night the Bishop of Peterborough commenced the first of a series of sermons on "Foundation Truths of Christianity," in the Church of All Saints, Northampton. The service, consisting of the Bidding Prayer, hymns, and sermon, was at 8 o'clock, when the choir and about twenty clergy entered the church, visions in hermetically-sealed tins was laid in before starting, and prudent travellers took goats on board to avoid the delay of stopping at villages on the banks for milk. In the cold months the journey, with constant change of scene, fine air, and a good store of books might be enjoyable. In the hot weather or which was crammed to its fullest extent, numbers being unable to obtain admission. After the singing of the "Old Hundredth," the Bishop said the Bidding Prayer, and commenced his discourse, which lasted about an hour and ten minutes, taking for his text, &c.

THE Vernacular Press Act, writes the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer*, "has failed in the vulnerable point I indicated the other day. The main difficulty was that of deciding what articles were disaffected. It would have been well if this matter had been left to a native punchayet; such a step would have disarmed every atom of objection against the Act. It now appears, that not only is the decision left to the English authorities, but the authorities are not obliged to specify what article or articles are considered objectionable. A Bengalee editor has been called upon for securities, and has done exactly what might have been expected from the Bengalee—he has fired a Parthian shot and retired from the scene. He has expatiated upon the loyalty of himself and his contributors towards the Empress; upon the anxiety of one and all to conform to the Act; upon the impossibility of doing so, unless informed what articles are considered objectionable. He has refused to give security, and has brought his journal to a close. In other words, he has set an example which, if followed, would render the working of the Vernacular Press Act impossible, unless the Government is prepared to suppress every native journal in the country. Indeed, it would seem as if the future of the Native Press was to be a mere question of police. It is difficult to believe that such a step was ever contemplated by the Viceroy in Council."

THE *Pioneer*—Oriental perversity is strangely shown in the attitude of the Native Press towards the recent Pooree case. The abominable tortures inflicted by the Rajah upon a helpless man should have provoked some indignation from the better native papers; but it seems to have been otherwise. In most cases the Hindu papers have been silent on the subject, in others the sanctity of the offender has been pleaded as an excuse for the crime. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, which enjoys freedom from all restraint since it has been issued in English, exclaims indignantly that "this is the first time that a Rajah of Pooree, whose ancestors fought with the English, who was considered as an incarnation of Vishnu, and worshipped as a god by hundreds of thousands of Hindus, has been disgraced by an English court of justice." The paper will not perceive that even-handed justice is no respector of persons, and that the guilt of a criminal is not to be condoned by traditions of past glories or by present holiness. No attempt is made to prove the Rajah not guilty; and the assertion that "the grief caused by this severe sentence amongst the entire Hindu community, especially the Oorishs, can be better imagined than expressed"—is offered as irresistible.

THE shooting for the Commander-in-Chief's Prizes in Bengal has lately been finished, with the following results:—His Excellency's prize cup goes to the 1-14th Regiment; the gold watch to Colour-Sergeant J. J. McManus, of the 1-5th Fusiliers; Troop Sergeant-Major Jennings takes the prize sword offered to British artillery and cavalry; Sowar Zulficar Khan, 15th B. C., the prize sword for native cavalry and Naik Lakha Singh, 4th P. I., the Magdala medal. The details of the shooting, and the names of money prize-winners will be published shortly; it may be said now, that on the whole the shooting has been satisfactory. Though the British infantry fired at longer ranges, 700 and 800 yards, with the Martini-Henry rifles, the averages were quite equal to those made with the Snider at 500 and 600 yards. There has been more competition, too; although several regiments were unable to fire, being on field service.

THE *Indian Daily News'* London correspondent says:—"I have, I remember, in former letters expressed to you my opinion that Mr. W. H. Smith would, soon after his elevation to that post, be discovered to be what in common parlance is called a 'humbug.' And, assuredly, Mr. Smith's oratorical performance in introducing the navy estimates into the House of Commons went far to justify my prediction. A poorer figure, in truth, no man ever cut than did the First Lord of the Admiralty last Friday in the House of Commons. He, indeed, felt this himself so keenly that he apologised to his hearers for his performance, and tried to excuse himself upon the plea that he had only recently assumed office. The truth about Mr. Smith simply is that, ever since he entered the House of Commons, he has been a failure; but seeing that he was the head of the great news-vending firm of W. H. Smith and Son, not one of the London papers had the pluck to say so. On the contrary, his speeches were regularly re written for him by the reporters, and were then belauded to the skies by newspapers, which knew that their very existence would be imperilled if they failed to offer up incense to the head of the great news-vending firm of Smith and Son! After, however, Mr. Smith's utter failure of last Friday in the House of Commons, scarcely a London journal was to be found to say a word (on Saturday) in praise of the new First Lord. This, if a novel, is certainly a satisfactory fact. Had, however, Mr. Smith's break-down been only a trifle less signal than it was, your readers may rely upon it that many London newspapers would have been found, who would have declared that the new First Lord's speech, in introducing the navy estimates, was 'one of the most lucid, admirable, and business-like,' &c., &c., &c., which had ever been heard within the walls of the House of Commons!"

AN attempt was made to steal Lady Rosebery's jewels at Petworth House, Sussex, the seat of Lord Leconfield, where Lord and Lady Rosebery are spending their honeymoon. During dinner a servant saw a light in Lady Rosebery's dressing-room and observed persons moving about, and at once rang the alarm bell. On going to the room the door was found locked from the inside, and when admission had been forced it was discovered that the thieves had not succeeded in carrying off anything, as all her ladyship's jewels were locked up in an iron chest. The thieves had entered the room by means of a ladder placed close to the wall, and had escaped in the same manner. No trace of them has been obtained.

THE *Daily Telegraph* will not call the reason assigned by Lord Derby for his resignation an insufficient reason on entirely personal grounds, because he has a clear right to judge for himself herein, and to receive even respectful acquiescence when he says that he "agrees with his colleagues, but must differ as to the means." On public grounds, however, "there must certainly appear a logical break in the statesmanship which maintained the demand sent to Russia, and yet shrinks from the precautions which her refusal has rendered absolutely necessary. It is probably Prince Gortschakoff who has really worn Lord Derby out, and the true significance of his resignation will seem in history to be the half-unconscious despair of an upright nature wearied and disappointed by duplicity without end, and by a policy of crafty violence, which never can or will be brought back to lawfulness by mild and patient representations." The *Standard* holds that in the present critical state of affairs "the resignation of the Minister who has had the chief direction of our foreign policy cannot but be regarded as a serious misfortune for the Government, and an even graver calamity for the country. What, however, induced Lord Derby to resign his post in this extremely critical state of affairs—a state of affairs produced by the course of policy for which he is responsible—one is scarcely able to understand from his own explanation, nor is the difficulty entirely removed by the statement subsequently made by the Prime Minister."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*—The confidence policy has completely collapsed: Prince Gortschakoff has broken its back at his own good time and pleasure, and there is no riding it any further. Whether it has really proved profitable to him remains yet to be seen: certainly it has been profitless for us; and we are strongly inclined to think that it has produced much more than negative mischief for Russia and for England alike. Had it come to an end at that which was really the critical point for both countries, and for Turkey as well—namely, when Lord Carnarvon and Lord Derby insisted on the recall of the fleet from the Sea of Marmora—we should have been then in no single particular worse off than we are now. Moreover, the Russian Government, for their part, would have been less tempted to resort to desperate measures, less able to resort to desperate measures; while so far as we are concerned we should have been in a far better position to encounter the risks of collision, and the risks themselves would have been less imminent and uncontrollable. So at any rate it seems to us. And foreseeing this, so it was that we deplored the continued ascendancy of Lord Derby's counsels at that most unfortunate juncture, and led us into a measure of opposition to them which was by no means undertaken with "gaiety of heart."

THE divers engaged upon the wreck of the Eurydice had to suspend operations on account of the bad weather. It is thought that a couple of weeks will elapse before the work of raising the vessel is begun. The Admiralty have given orders for the payment to each of the widows of the petty officers and seamen a sum equal to a year's pay of their husbands. The Lord Mayor has intimated his willingness to receive subscriptions at the Mansion House on behalf of the Eurydice fund.

THE death is announced of Captain Robert Cochrane, a Military Knight of Windsor, and late of the 47th Regiment. Captain Cochrane was one of the few surviving officers who served in the Peninsular war. He was present at the defence of Cadiz, the retreat from Burgos and Capture of the lines of Torres Vedras, the battle of Vittoria, siege and storming of San Sebastian, passage of the Bidassoa, battle of the Nive, investment of Bayonne, and repulse of the sortie.

THE *Times'* correspondent at Philadelphia says that it is reported that England is extensively buying provisions in the United States to be transported to naval stations in the Mediterranean. Russia is also said to be buying large quantities of quinine and other medicines.

A TELEGRAM of Cape news to the 12th March says:—The war seems coming to an end. Premiums are offered for the capture of the chiefs. Palmer's column of the 90th is still engaged in clearing the Waterkloof. The Premier, in a public address, says he believes the worst is over. Sir Bartle Frere approves of the plan of settling the Zulu boundary dispute by a commission taking evidence on both sides. Sir T. Shepstone has hurriedly left Utrecht for Pretoria, owing to a reactionary movement among the Boers.

Truth—In the present critical condition of our affairs, all private and personal considerations should be set aside. Mr. Layard, a passionate adherent of Turkey, a bitter opponent of Greece, a gentleman as unable to distinguish between fact and fiction as a man colour-blind is to distinguish between colours, reckless, impetuous, and impulsive, should not be our Ambassador at Constantinople. The best man for the place would be, I think, Lord Napier and Ettrick. He resided long in Turkey, he has been our Representative at St. Petersburg and Washington, and he has been Governor of Madras. He is, moreover, an excellent diplomatist, and a cool, hard-headed Scotsman.

THE *Standard*—The latest news from the East proves how urgent is the necessity for some such defensive measure as that which her Majesty's Government have taken. Russia is moving heaven and earth to effect two objects—first, to detach Austria from the side of England, and next to reconcile Turkey to the acceptance of herself as her future protector. Whether she be successful or not, it will be equally necessary for England to be on the alert, to meet the situation which has been created through the failure of the Congress. We need hardly point out the direction in which these dangers are to be apprehended. The British fleet is in the Sea of Marmora, and as it is intended to remain there so long as its presence is required, it will be necessary to take care that it shall have free rights of ingress and egress through the Dardanelles. But this right cannot be secured so long as there is any danger of Gallipoli falling into Russian hands. Any hour may bring us news either that Russia has persuaded the Porte to demand either the withdrawal of the British fleet from its waters, or that, in defiance of Turkey, her troops are marching on Gallipoli. In either case it will be imperative on England to anticipate the threatened attack by occupying the Dardanelles in such force as to make the waterway safe for her ships. The precaution is one which it is the plain duty of the Government to take, nor is it one either intended to be warlike or necessarily to be followed by war. On the contrary, we believe it to be the best and safest way of preserving the peace, and it is with sincere regret that we find Lord Derby unable to apprehend what, to the vast majority of his countrymen, will appear to be the only logical conclusion of his own policy.

MISS HOGARTH AND MISS DICKENS, the *Athenæum* is requested to state, propose to publish a collection of the late Mr. Dickens's letters. The book is intended to be a sort of supplement to Mr. Forster's biography, which is the more needed as Mr. Forster's plan precluded him from printing almost any letters except those addressed to himself. Miss Hogarth will be obliged by the loan of any letters which the owners think of general interest, and such letters will be returned to the lenders. Miss Hogarth's address is 11, Strathmore Gardens, Kensington.

MR. TENNYSON received the very large sum of three hundred guineas for his ballad in the *Nineteenth Century*. This scale of remuneration, it is said, is quite in keeping with that which Mr. Tennyson is now accustomed to receive from his publishers.

MISS BRADDON is at work on a new novel, to be called "The Vixen," which will commence appearing in *All the Year Round* in the course of the summer.

Truth—If mixed marriages between Christians and Jews become common, if will be necessary so to alter the marriage-service, that it may not offend the scruples of either party. It was somewhat startling to see the Countess of Rosebery, last week, kneeling down before an altar, on which the insignia of the Christian religion were emblazoned, whilst above her was a window, with an elaborate painting of the Crucifixion. The Reverend W. Rogers, who performed the service, seemed to find it no easy task to reconcile the conflicting religious opinions of the bride and bridegroom, without departure from the rubric. Certain exhortations from the New Testament he omitted; at times, he mumbled apologetically; whilst he delivered those passages applicable alike to Jews and Christians *ore rotundo*. The only members of the Jewish persuasion present, were Baron Ferdinand and Baroness Alphonse Rothschild, Mrs. Cohen, and Mr. Samuel, and some of the relatives of the bridegroom only appeared after the ceremony was over. All this was inevitable; for it is impossible to deny, that there is something strangely anomalous in those of the Hebrew faith taking an active part in the celebration of the marriage service of the Prayer-book, although it is not easy to see how, in this instance, the anomaly could have been avoided, except by having no religious service. The marriage itself was a very suitable one. Lord Rosebery will, I think, make his mark in politics. "I don't approve of these mixed marriages," said Lionel, which, being interpreted, means, "I don't approve of all this money going out of the family." I do approve of them. I see no reason, why a family should heap up gold, beyond the possibility of spending it, and I am glad to see the accumulation disintegrated. English horses were greatly benefited by the introduction of Arab or Semitic blood, and the English race would be benefited by the introduction of Jewish or Semitic blood. A nation, like a family, requires periodically an infusion of fresh blood. We, as a race, lack the imaginative faculty, and this the Jews have in excess, whilst they are wanting in many of those qualities which we possess.

THE expenses of the late Conclave amounted to 1,100,000f. Provisions had been stored up for three months to admit of an indefinite prolongation of the election. Medicines of all kinds were also procured to provide against the eventual spread of illness among Cardinals. This sum includes the salaries of all attendants, the coining of gold and silver medals, furniture, workmen's wages, &c. A large quantity of the provisions has been sold again, but the consumption during only 36 days has been prodigious.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The grand conception of a broad national Church resting upon deep historical foundations, and affording by its dogmatic teaching a safe and needful counter-balance to the restless questioning spirit of the age, could scarcely have been presented to the public mind in more forcible terms, nor with happier illustration, than in the glowing picture drawn for us with true rhetorical skill ten days since by Mr. Justice West, when pleading with rare eloquence the cause of "Church" education in India. In the general line of thought his address, though directed to a special purpose, covers much of the same ground as that occupied by Canon Farrer in a remarkably thoughtful as well as most eloquent sermon delivered recently on the Established Church of England, before a highly intellectual and aristocratic congregation in London. In his usual trenchant and impassioned language Dr. Farrer seeks to raise the minds of his hearers to a just appreciation of the mutual duties of clergy and laity in a national Church. He protests with characteristic energy against the monstrous error of identifying in common language the clerical order and office with the Church,—the representative with the community which he represents. "Those," he truly urges, "are '*Church questions*' whatever they be, which powerfully promote the moral and spiritual welfare of our people. Hence education is essentially a 'Church' question, as being one of those broad matters which so totally affect mankind for good. It is these, and such trivial frivolities as the shape of a vestment or the colour of a stole, which are properly so-called." [And I shall be pardoned if I quote the conclusive argument by which he supports his position.] "In a Christian nation the Church is not one thing, and the State another; but the Clergy of the Nation and the Laity of the Nation together make up the Church of God. They are the *same* society under different aspects. In relation to all matters of purely secular import, the Nation is the State; in relation to those of purely religious import, the Nation (in idea at least,) is the Church. Each thus renders to the other inestimable service. It is interesting to observe on how many points the Dignitary of Westminster is at one with our learned Judge of the High Court; and how both alike point to the lasting and unquestioned value of the old historic Church of England as an Educational power. If valuable at all times in this respect, it must be more especially so in an age which is fearlessly advancing in scientific research; an age of rapid and convulsive change, of vast mental activity, and unbounded criticism; an age which is apt to put far out of sight the land-marks of its ancient history, and the traditions of the past. Now, it is in regard to this intense activity and self-assertion, as Mr. West points out, "that the beneficial influence of a great historical institution like the British Church is powerfully felt as a moral regulator, directing by its steadiness of purpose the errant mind of youth, and training it to habits of obedience and self-control. With what reverence will the scholar submit to such recognized authority, whilst he feelt that his instructor is the mouth-piece of the traditions of ages, and that centuries of his ancestors are looking down through him."

The more prominent evils of that high pressure system of intellectual cramming with which our age is painfully familiar, were ably demonstrated by Mr. West; and I feel strongly that the community at large, and especially those engaged in education, are largely indebted to his eloquent appeal for assisting them to realize the true value of the training many have themselves unconsciously received in the old conservative schools and universities at home, and the corresponding loss sustained by the students at our secular colleges in India. "In supplying that which we feel to be the great defect of the Government system of education,—the moral training and discipline of mind,—the traditions of a grand historical institution such as the Church of England, cannot fail to exercise the most intense and beneficial influence. . . . To the youthful student is thus imparted the best means of advancement in the world, and the higher motive which shall animate him to take his part manfully in the great battle of life, and fit him to become a really useful man, and an industrious and loyal citizen." Reflections such as these, which Mr. West's address has stirred in the public mind, will not have failed to produce the effect he most desires, if they convince some who may differ from his opinions, of the noble widespread purpose to be served by education in the principles of the English Church, and if they rouse her members to more systematic effort in her behalf.

I much fear, however, that Mr. West was only stating a fact palpable to all, when he pointed to one of the chief obstacles encountered by Christians, with reference to establishing and endowing a Cathedral High School in Bombay, and deplored the want of practical interest manifested in the subject of his appeal—and it is not reasonable for me to hope that any argument of mine will stir the professional community of Bombay to united exertion in so grand a cause. And the explanation of such indifference is not far to seek. Canon Farrer is honest enough not to shirk the matter, and plainly states the true reason why "*Church*' education fails utterly to meet the growing wants of the nation. Its elements in pathetic terms the ever widening divorce between Church and State; and sadly tells us how it has come about that the grand ideal of a National Church, co-extensive with the State, has in England been so grievously impaired. He traces this result to a combination of two causes—the ambition and follies of the clergy, and the indifference of the laity; and these he finds to be the fruitful parents of that baneful sectarianism, which threatens speedily to dissolve the old traditional alliance of Church and State, and which in the ear of the more thoughtful listener has already sounded the knell of the establishment.

We (at least among the clergy whose lives are mostly spent in remote mofussil stations) cannot but feel gratefully towards those who in the great centre of thought and enterprise, amid the knee struggle of political life, endeavour to direct the national mind. What are after all the true "British interests in the East?" and with calm reasoning and the eloquence of mature conviction try to rally her distracted members and lukewarm defenders round the standard of the National Church. Encouragement from those in high position strengthens the hand of a far larger number than the speaker contemplates, and spreads in widening circles to remote corners of the Presidency. [And I, for one, desire gratefully to acknowlege my debt of gratitude to Mr. Justice West.] And yet, may be, the note of warning, such as that with which Canon Farrer concludes his sermon, is not less needful and salutary. If to Mr. West's poetic eye the Church of England stands forth as a noble figure clasping into one hand the Universal Church, and our common nationality into the other, and breathing a message of Peace and Benevolence;—to Dr. Farrer she appears as awidowed Queen folding her robe around her, and prepared to die with becoming dignity. Few will question the reasonableness of his conviction, nor the wisdom of his warning; few or still will doubt "that the disestablishment of the Church of England, and the substitution for it of the Church *in* England,—and the difference between these is essentially great,—will be found at last to be chiefly due to the disunion, self-assertion, and disloyalty of her own clergy" —and it is well to realize what such disestablishment really means for England. "It means the loss of liberty of thought, breadth of independence, manliness of speech; loss beyond utterance to the poorer parishes, to the labourers and artisans, to the people at large, —and the only gain will be so much fatigue and faction, to ignorance and prejudice, to fanatical ritual and extravagant doctrine, to endless disunion and petty schism." No doubt the antagonism of parties within the English Church, and the jealousy of sects, are forced into peculiar prominence in this country. But making all due allowance for the exceptional condition of Anglo-Indian Society, one is compelled sadly to acknowledge from what we daily see around us, from what you record or quote in your own columns that it is "the fussiness of fanatic ritualists, the clericalism of the advocates of an exclusive order," and the folly of their lay supporters, which seriously endanger the stability of the National Church, and alienate the good-will of the people.

I heartily wish success to the scheme which Government so warmly support, of foundnig a school in connection with our Cathedral. We all look up with respectful affection to the time-honored colleges of Westminster and Winchester, and fully appreciate their value in training the youth of England to manliness and useful service in Church and State, and as almost every Cathedral shelters beneath its stately shadow a collegiate institution for the promotion of learning, some can rejoice that in the second city of the Empire Government should have granted a very valuable and central site for a building, which shall embody the great principles which Bishops and Canons and Judges so ably advocate; which will enshrine the honoured names of Frere, and Fletcher, and Maule; and which will doubtless add another graceful feature to our Gothic architecture in Bombay.

April 12. C. WALFORD, M.A.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful color, imparting to it the life, growth, and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural stay and tonic of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., and D. Fernandez & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co., and Lazarus & Co., Calcutta; De Beaux & Co., Madras; H. Lyall & Shirreffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Dicmer & Co., Simla and Lahore; Mattland & Co., Colombo and dealers in all principal Towns.—[ADVT.]

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FOR BOMBAY.

ON March 23 a colossal equestrian statue in bronze of the Prince of Wales, in commemoration of the visit of his Royal Highness to India, was cast at Messrs. Young's foundry in Eccleston-street, Pimlico. The statue has been given to the city of Bombay by Sir Albert Sassoon. The ceremony was preceded by a luncheon, given by Sir Albert Sassoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Sassoon, in Belgrave-square, at which were present the Prince of Wales, the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Lady Salisbury, Lord and Lady Granville, Colonel and Mrs. Keith Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Boehm, &c. After luncheon the distinguished party proceeded to the foundry, where the metal was being prepared. The Duke of Cambridge was also present at the works. The metal was transferred above the mould by the "traveller," and the Prince having pulled the lever, the eight tons of flaming metal commenced to steam out of the valve-box into the mould. His Royal Highness has throughout taken the greatest interest in this work, and after the casting was performed desired to know when the model would be ready to be dug out of the ground that he might be present to see whether the cast had been successful. This, however, cannot be known for a week at least, as that time must elapse before the vast mass of metal is sufficiently cooled. The model and design were executed by Mr. J. E. Boehm, who has been engaged on the work for the past 18 months. The model will be placed on a very elaborate granite pedestal, in the shaft of which will be bronze relievos, representing on one side the arrival of his Royal Highness in Bombay and his reception by the native princes, and on the other is a representation of the Parsee school children of Bombay bringing wreaths of flowers to the Prince, who is surrounded by his staff. On the front of the pedestal is the Prince's coat of arms, and on the other side a shield, bearing the inscription of the donor and the occasion of the gift. The whole work will cost Sir Albert Sassoon about £10,000. The plaster model of the statue, and also a model of the pedestal and relievos, will form a prominent feature in the Indian Court of the Paris Exhibition.

BOMBAY

A BREACH OF THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Ragoo Yessoo, a liquor shopkeeper, was yesterday fined Re. 15 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for violating his liquor licence, by keeping his shop open after 9 o'clock p.m.

A DISHONEST POST OFFICE OFFICIAL.—Ramchunder Gopal, an assistant sorter in the Post Office Department, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, of fraudulently appropriating three letters, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Michael McCartney and John Hector, of the British ship Hawthorne, were yesterday each sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. Nana Morojee, for continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship.—John Horn, of the steamship St. Osyth, was also yesterday sentenced to an accumulated term of eight weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. Nana Morojee, for refusal of duty and assaulting Mr. J. Thomson, the second engineer of that vessel.

BYRAMJEE PEROZSHAW MEENWALLA has been committed by Mr. Gibbons, the City Magistrate, Kurrachee, for trial at the next Criminal Sessions, on a charge of perjury. The accused was committed under Section 193 of the I. P. Code, and bail was given.—*Beacon.*

ON the night of the 3rd instant three robberies were perpetrated at Sukkur, one an important one, the victim being Mr. De Wolf, who was robbed of Rs. 1,800 whilst confined to his bed by illness.—*Id.*

WE hear that a telegram was received in Kurrachee a few days ago asking if accommodation could be found here for another regiment. The answer would be in the negative we should suppose, but if necessity compels the addition then all will give way, and those unhappy civilians who are now residing within military limits might find themselves turned out of their houses.—*Id.*

THE s. s. Dalhousie, belonging to the Bombay Marine Establishment, arrived in Kurrachee harbour from Bombay on Thursday last. She has come from Bombay with a few marines on board, and was reported to be under sealed orders. Whether that is true or not we cannot say, but she left our harbour yesterday and is said to be bound for Bussidore in the Persian Gulf not far from Bunder Abbas. The tribes in the neighbourhood have been giving some trouble lately, and the Dalhousie is gone to put matters straight again.—*Id.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

SERVICES FOR HOLY WEEK AND EASTER, 1878.

MAUNDAY THURSDAY, 18TH APRIL.

7-30 A.M. Celebration of Holy Communion.
6-30 P.M. Evening Prayer and Sermon.

GOOD FRIDAY, 19TH APRIL.

11 A.M. Morning Prayer, Pre-Communion Service and Sermon.
6 P.M. Evening Prayer and Sermon.

EASTER DAY, 21ST APRIL.

6 P.M. Evening Prayer and Sermon.

FASTER DAY, 21ST APRIL.

11 A.M. Morning Prayer and Celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon.
6 P.M. Evening Prayer and Sermon.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT the sitting of the Court yesterday, the following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley.

RE MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Vicoajee for the insolvents applied for an interim order for three months, which was granted.

RE FALLONJEE HORMUSJEE.

Mr. Dhurundur made an application for a rule *nisi*, and leave to amend schedule was granted.

RE W. H. NICHOLSON.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of time to serve notices to insolvent's creditors. The application was granted.

RE MANOCKCHUND TOOLSEEDASS.

Mr. Dhurundur appeared for an opposing creditor of the insolvent, and applied to dismiss the insolvent's schedule, which was granted.

RE MANOCBAI SORABJEE.

Mr. Dhurundur applied, on behalf of insolvent, for leave to amend his schedule, which was granted.

RE ASSUM ABANEE.

This insolvent applied for an interim order. Mr. Lang appeared on behalf of an opposing creditor, Trecumdass Lalljee, and objected to the order being granted. The application of the insolvent was refused.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day, discharges were granted to several insolvents whose names and liabilities were as follows:—Joseph Mitchell, unemployed, Rs. 676-8-5; Dadabhoy Cowasjee, Rs. 2,550-9-7; Dinshaw Cawasjee, a pay-seller, Rs. 1,628-6-7; Syud Mahomed and two others, dealers in copperware, Rs. 642-15-9; Chrustnarao Mahadeerao, Rs. 1,817-3-1; Emille DeSouza, Rs. 393-7-7; Dosabhai Dawoodbhoy, Rs. 571-6-4; Rozama Serveyar and Vittal Serveyar, Rs. 383-10-9; Sitharam Morojee, Rs. 1,166-4-10; Louis Antony Docrado and Pallonjee Pestonjee Balliwalla, Rs. 15,868-15-0.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 16th April 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·784
Temperature, of the Air	83·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·3
Dew Point	72·5
Relative Humidity of Air	0·715
Extent of cloudyaky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·8
Minimum (read at 6 a.m.)	77·0
General Direction of wind	NW, NNW. NNE, ENE,
Movement of wind in 24 hours	WNW, NW, WNW, NNE, E. 236.

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH INSTANT.

FROM Madras showers are reported in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Nellore, Malabar and South Canara; general prospects are said to be unchanged; prices are fluctuating. The total number on works is 1,11,972, and on gratuitous relief 94,798, being 16,353 and 5,786 less than last week. In Mysore showers have fallen in two districts; the numbers on works for the week ending the 30th ultimo

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,300,000
RESERVE FUND' ..... £ 800,000

LONDON, BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. U. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,50,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at he rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£110,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY,	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCIS AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DESPATCH, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " ..... 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS—£500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED.

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 p. ct. per annum
do. do. do. 4 do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the Public generally.—Messrs. W. M. and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without any commission.*
Remittances in full MUST accompany instructions.
Current and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be had on application. London Agents: GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., and RIDGWAY and SONS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey, and coloured piece-goods &c.,
On account and risk of the first purchaser, Jamsetjee Dorabjee
16 Cases White Shirtings.
30 Cases " Mills.
1 Case " Jaconets.

AT 1 P. M.

A four seated Madras built sea spring open carriage with a pair of Bay Australian mares.
6 Handsome pea ponies; in them two pairs.
An English built buggy.
The property of Surgeon A. H. Hughes, proceeding to Europe.
An English built mail-phaeton with a pair of bay Australian horses and a set of plated mounted double harness.
An English built miniature brougham with a pair of chesnunt Arab horses and a set of brass mounted double harness.

AUCTION SALE of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots at Breach Candy.
On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 6-30 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of P. Benn, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view three days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, an English built sociable, a bay Arab horse, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c., at Marine Lines.
On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovement oned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, horse, carriage, &c., the property of Surgeon Major Davey.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, an English built four seated open carriage by Silk and Son's, an English built glass fronted miniature brougham, a pair of Arab horses (if not previously disposed off by private sale) sets of double harness, 2 Jafferabad cows, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., at No. 115, Malabar Hill.
On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, cows, plants, &c., &c., the property of G. Manson, Esquire.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view days before the day of sale.
N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a mahogany square piano by John Broadwood and Sons, a lot of valuable medical books, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., at Cumballa Hill.
On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, carriage, horse, books, plants, &c., the property of Dr. W. F. Knapp.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1878.

LANOWLEE HOTEL LOTTERY.

TICKETS RUPEES (2) EACH.

THE DRAWING of the above Lottery will be held positively on the 29th April 1878.
Agents are requested to submit their accounts and the amount realized by sale of tickets, together with the counterfoils on or before the 15th April next to the Undersigned, and only those numbers of which payment has been received will be included in the Drawing.
Winning numbers will be published for general information besides being notified through the several agents.
The Drawing will take place before a Committee consisting of the following members:—
MR. W. A. SMITH.
" W. WATSON.
" SHREEDHUR VITHUL DATAY.
" P. DORABJEE.
" D. HORMUSJEE.
" GOPALROW VISHWANATH.
Tickets are being sold fast, and are available with the undersigned and several agents.
Applications for Tickets after the 15th April 1878 to the day of the Drawing should be made to the Undersigned at Lanowli and to Messrs. ATMARAM SAGOON & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telegrams will be attended to.

A. MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowle Hotel.

Lanowlee, March 1, 1878.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS. BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 15 8	Travelling Hats	4 8	English horse hair pillows	7 8
Overland Suits	27 0	Cardigan Jackets ..9-8 to	12 8	Folding Camp Bedstead ..	20 0
Warm Suits	30 to 40 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Cork Mattrasses	22 8
Boys' Sailor Suits	9 8	Pillow Cases, each	2 0	Cotton do	15 0
Overcoats and Ulsters from	35 to 65 0	Blankets ..... each	10 0	Rug Straps	2 0
Dressing Gowns from	9 to 20 0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 10 5	Waterproof Coats	10 0
Pyjamas	3 0	*Resais* or Quilts	5 8	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6 0	Ladies' Wool Shawls	22 0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
White do.	5 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0	Linen Faced Collars doz..	0 12
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5 0	Solid Leather do	49 0	Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1 8
English Cambric do	4 0	Extra Large do	75 0	Linen Cuffs per doz.....	13 8
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Linen Collars .....doz.	6 0
Silk and Wool do	8 8	Extra large do	24 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs..	5 0
Spun Silk do	10 0	Gladstone Bags.....	85 0	Warm Gloves.....	1 8
Gents' Under Vests 8 to	6 0	Ladies' Hand Bags	7 8	Children's Gloves ....1 to	1 8
Bathing Drawers	6 0	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4	Mitts	1 8
Gents' Under Pants ..8 to	8 0	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	Mufflers	2 12
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz..	8 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Fins, Scarf.....	1 12
Warm do	15 8	Gents' Dressing Cases..	11 8	Sailors' Knots.....	2 12
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6 8	Gents' Dressing Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Windsors for Bow or Ring.....2-8 to	4 0
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz.	13 8	Gents' Dressing Cases...	11 8	Gents' Canvas Shoes.....	5 8
Ladies' Heather Mermo Hose doz.....	9 0	Gents' Slippers.....	2 8	Ladies' Shoes.....	2 12
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-8 to	12 8	Gents' Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to	30 0	China Bath Slippers	1 8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12 8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes .....5 to	6 0	Fliters for Travellers covered Wicker, from ..	14 0
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6 to 15 0	Courier Bags.....8-8 to	12 8	Pocket Filters	3 8
Travelling Caps	4 8	Money Belts ..... 2-8 to	6 8	Air Tight Uniform cases.	23 0
Travelling Seal-skin Caps .....6-8 to	8 8	Sovereign Boxes ...2-8 to	4 0	Sponge Bags.....	1 8
English Feather do.....	7 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted..16 to	22 8	Sponges	1 8
Ashantee Hammock from	10 0	Spirit Pillows.....	5 0	Soap Boxes.....	1 8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12 8	Travelling do.....	1 8	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 0
Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.		English Feather do.....	7 8	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
		Ashantee Hammock from	10 0	Silber's Patent Lamps	7 12
		Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.		Portable Ink Stand.....	1 8
				Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
				Do. Brushes.....	0 10
				Nail Do	0 12
				Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12 8
				Razors, Ivory Handles ..	3 2
				Do. Strops.....3-8 to	4 0
				Nail Scissors..... 1-8 to	1 8
				Briar Root Pipes.....	1 8
				Tobacco Pouches	1 8
				Champagne Taps.....	8 8
				Pocket Knives	1 8
				Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1 0
				Shaving do Stick.....	1 0
				Lloyd's Eucesis	1 4
				Oriental Tooth Paste.....	1 8
				Fragrant Florelline.....	1 8
				Lungage Labe's, per doz.	0 12
				Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12 8
				Overland Chairs best Beach..... 6-8 to	13 8
				Ladies' Sunshades	6 8
				Ladies' White Cotton.....	5 8
				Gents' Umbrellas.....	5 8
				Double Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in	95 0
				Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in	75 0
				Portable Washstands.....	32 8
				Travelling Canteens	31 0
				Chubb's Despatch Boxes fitted	60 0
				Chubb's Cash Boxes 20 to	30 6
				Silber's Patent Lamps 7-8 to	35 0
				Hat Guards	0 8

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

RAMPART ROW BOMBAY.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY.

"As great an advance over other aperient waters as they were over Epsom salts."—Dr. SILVAN, Physician and Prof. of Clinical Medicine, Charing Cross Hospital, London.
"Mild, certain, pleasant in flavour," according to Prof. Aitken, F.R.S., Royal Victoria Hos., Prof. Brunton, F.R.S. St. Bartholomew's Hos., London, and Prof. Roberts Univ. Coll. Hos., London (authors of the leading British textbooks of medicine).

HUNYADI JANOS.

Specially recommended for its richness in aperient salts, usefulness in bilious attacks, prevention of gout rheumatism, piles, &c., by *Lancet, Brit. Med. Journal* and the whole of Medical Press.

NEW APERIENT WATER.

Recommended for women and children by Baron Scanzoni, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Prof. A. Martin, &c., &c.
Of all Chemists and Mineral Water Dealers; Wholesale for Export from
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, 19, REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND
whose Label is on every genuine bottle.
May be obtained from Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.

BOMBAY, 4, Hummum Street. POONA, East Street.

BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.
Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Face Lever and Keyless lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40 5, 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, and 100 to Rs. 250.
A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance wheel, expressly manufactured for India.
Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.
Cheap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Rs. 20.
German Silver Keyless Lever Watches, just introduced, strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

JEWELLERY.

LADIES'		GENTLEMEN'S	
GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS.	EAR DROPS.	GOLD ALBERTS.	LOCKETS.
ALBERTS.	WEDDING RINGS.	STUDS.	CHARMS AND SEALS.
NECKLETS.	KEEPERS.	SLEEVE LINKS.	SPRING & SPLIT RINGS.
BRACELETS.	CROSSES.	SOLITAIRES.	SWIVELS.
BROOCHES.	RIBBON SLIDES.	SIGNET RINGS.	GOLD KEYS.
EAR-RINGS.		SCARF RINGS.	

A large Collection of Engagement Rings, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoises, Pearls, Corals, &c.
COMPLETE STOCK of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, of best Brazilian Pebble, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Tortoiseshell Frames.
The above have been specially selected by our Mr. MARCKS from the best Manufacturing Houses in London and the Continent.
WATCHES carefully examined and regulated and sent Post free to any part of India.
WATCHES under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, above Rs. 50 for two years, accidents excepted.
Repairs of every description of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery undertaken and executed by Skilled Workmen with care and expedition.
Up-country Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or Reference in Bombay.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
BOMBAY, Hummum Street. POONA, East Street.

THE UNITED SERVICE WINE COMPANY

HAVE OPENED AN ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY AT 3, SASSOON BUILDINGS (OPPOSITE THE MINT AND TOWN HALL), FOR THE SALE OF PURE WINES ONLY, AND AT THE VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR CASH.

All the Wines have been selected in the Growers' Cellars after careful comparison in the various districts, and the usual purchasing agencies done away with entirely. An immense advantage is thereby obtained, both as regards price and quality. A comparison with supplies from other Houses is confidently invited, and for this purpose sample cases of 1 doz. quart bottles assorted liquors will be sent.

All natural Wines are guaranteed pure, as the sources are known and can be relied on.

CLUBS, MESSES, &c., ordering largely can be supplied and invoiced direct from the Growers' Cellars at wholesale trade prices.

Samples of Ports on hand by D. M. Feuerheerd, Growers and Shippers, Oporto, at £30, £42, £50, £54 and £60 per pipe F. O. B. at Oporto; also Sherries by J. P. Feuerheerd, Jerez, at £35, £40, £44, £50, £58 and £74 per Butt F. O. B. at Cadiz, either in Hhds., Pipes or Butts.

Agents for "The Union of French Wine Growers, Limited," for their pure Burgundies.

CLARETS FROM THE EMINENT HOUSE OF A. LALANDE AND COMPANY, BORDEAUX.

	Price per Doz. Qts.	Rs. a.
Medoc, superior Pts. 7 Rs. and		12 0
St. Estephe (fine flavour and bouquet)		14 0
Pauillac (full body)		14 12
St. Julien (soft and delicate)		16 4
Margaux (exquisite Bouquet)		20 4
Chat Marquis de Terme, (choice growth)		24 0
Sauternes (mellow and soft)		15 0
Haut Sauterne, (very rich and fine)		20 0

Chateau d'Yquem, the renowned unique premier crû, with Marquis de Lur Saluce's etiquette and vintage date 1872 on bottle, and Crest on Cork and Capsule. Lalande's Monopoly, good year, Crème de tête, Qts. per dozen Rs. 36.

BURGUNDIES FROM THE UNION OF FRENCH WINE GROWERS, LIMITED.

	Per Doz. Qts.	Rs. a.
Beaujolais		16 8
Fleurie		18 0
Beaune		19 8
Savigny Beaune		23 8
Pommard		26 4
Pommard, very old		30 8
Volnay, old Vintage		38 0
Chambertin		48 0
Clos de Vougeot, (the élite of Burgundies)		48 0

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

	Rs. a.
Red Sparkling Burgundy (for Invalids)	36 0
St. Hubert du Chateau	38 0
White Sparkling St. Persay	34 0
White Sparkling Volnay	38 0

RHINE WINES FROM A. DEY AND COMPANY, COBLENZ.

	Per Doz. Qts.	Rs. a.
Laubenheimer 1873, or Erbacher		16 8
Bodenheimer		18 8
Nier-teiner		20 4
Rudesheimberg, 1868		25 0
Liebfraumilch, 1868		30 0
Johannisberg, 1868		36 8
Steinberg Cabinet, 1865		50 0
Brauneberg Moselle		20 0
Moselle Blumchen (Flower)		24 0
Berncastler Doctor, 1868		49 0
Sparkling Hock, 1st quality		29 8
Sparkling Moselle, 1st quality		30 0

ITALIAN WINES.
From the Enological Society of Naples.

	Rs. a.
Vino Irpino, red	12 8
Vino Serino, red	14 0
Vino Vesuvio, red	16 4
Capri Bianco, white	16 0
Capri Rosso, red	15 8
Lagrima Cristi, red	18 12
Do. do. white	22 8
Pompei Bianco, white	24 0

SHERRY.

	Per Doz. Qts.	Rs. a.
Old Brown Sherry (soft and pure)		16 8
Old Pale Sherry [light and dry]		17 4
Very Old Pale Sherry at Rs. 20 and		24 0
Very Old Montilla [Cordova], dry and light, specially recommended		28 8
Very Old Amber Oloroso [selected]		30 0
Manzanilla [real] extremely dry		31 8

PORT.

	Rs. a.
Pure Oporto Wine, rich and full-bodied	18 0
Do. Old matured in wood	20 8
Superior Vintage Port	24 0
Extra Superior for Invalids, very old	26 0

CHAMPAGNE FROM G. DUFAUT, PROPRIETOR OF CHATEAU DE PIERRY, EPERNAY.

	Qts. per Doz.	Rs. a.	Pts.	Rs. a.
Sillery Extra,	extra Dry	28 8		16 0
Chateau de Pierry,	do. do.	29 12		17 4
Ay Monseaux, Superior		32 8		18 8
Royal Sillery, 1st quality		39 8		22 0
Vin de Cabinet,	extra Dry	44 0		
Vin de Reserve,	do. do.	49 0		

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.
ALL OF BURGUNDY CHARACTER,
Prize Medals, Vienna, 1873, &c.

	Rs. a.
Auldana Ruby, old full body	13 8
Do. do. Pints	7 8
Do. do. very old, bottled in London.	15 0
Do. White (like finest Chablis) do.	16 0

BRANDY.

	Rs. a.
Cognac 2½ years old, bottled in Bombay	20 8
Do. 3½ do. do. do.	21 12
Do. E Vignier Gassies and Co.'s O. D. V. de Charente	23 8
Do. do. Silver Vine Leaf	24 12
Do. do. Gold do.	26 8
Exshaw No. 1, at Rs. 37, and No. 2 at	25 0

SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS.

	Rs. a.
Old Blend of Campbeltown and Ben Nevis Whisky	22 0
Very Old Blend of Compbeltown and Ardbey [Islay] Whisky	23 0
Very Old Blend of Islay Ben Nevis and Glenlivet Whisky	24 0
Hollands Gin, Henkes, bottled here	16 0
Do. do. in clear square Chrystal Flasks	18 12
Do. do. finest in Rock bottles	20 8
Dr. Siegert's Augostura Bitters	20 0
Do. Bouquet, a new Liqueur for mixing wih Wines or Spirits	30 0

BEER AND STOUT.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pints Rs. a.
Bass' Beer bottled by Candler and Sons, London double labelled	5 12	3 12
Barclay's Stout, bottled by Candler and Sons, London double labelled	5 12	12

Messrs. JOHN EXSHAW and Co., Brandy Shippers, Bordeaux, offer for sale at unusually CHEAP RATES about 4,000 Dozens of OLD HIGH CLAS CLARETS, prices 23s, 33s, 37s, 39s, 43s, 53s, and 58s, all nett F. O. B. at Bordeaux in quantities of not less than 10 Dozen.
The above is part of balance of stock of the late firm of JOHN EXSHAW and FORRESTER,
Samples and full particulars on application to THE UNITED SERVICE WINE Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Elphinstone Circle, 8th March 1878

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Time-keepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH.

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F., L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting, and open face cases.
The "smallest," the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Breguet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS 110 RS. WATCH

Will satisfy the most critical observer.
The above three descriptions of Watches can be had in gold cases at Rs. 150, 200, and 250 respectively.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. can recommend this well finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.
Samples will be sent and special terms be made with Railway or other Companies on an invoice given.
2 years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.
Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF
MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S
COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with	33	0
29	14	* ONE STAR, Decanter, large size Globular	31	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

April, 1878.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.
RAJPOOTANA.
A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.
COLOURING.
Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO. LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE, WITH SOLID ENTIRE IRON FRAME.

SOUNDY & Co.'s many years' experience in India has given them exceptional opportunities of seeing Pianofortes from all parts of the country that will not withstand the effects of this trying climate. They have therefore devoted considerable time and expense to the matter of constructing a thoroughly good and inexpensive Pianoforte that will be really serviceable, and have happily succeeded, after much trouble, in attaining this.
It is difficult to convey in an advertisement even an approximate idea of the qualities of the "INDIAN PIANETTE." SOUNDY & Co. would, therefore, invite intending purchasers of a Piano to see and judge for themselves. The instrument is made of SOLID CANADIAN WALNUT with black mouldings in relief; it has an entire iron frame, which render the strings quite independent of any wood bracings, which are not used in this Piano. THE PIN PLANK is firmly encased in the iron frame and securely bolted, so that it cannot possibly be affected by extremes of climate. THE SOUNDING BOARD is made of the very best seasoned wood and the bars are screwed upon quite a new principle. THE ACTION is of the very best construction and is DOUBLE CHECK, which gives a most delicate touch with great precision. The instrument has a TRICHORD TREBLE, which gives VOLUME and BRILLIANCY equal to a grand Piano, and the tone throughout is of a beautiful singing quality which renders it peculiarly adapted for brilliant pieces as well as an accompaniment to the voice. It has a FULL GRAND COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES, so that the most modern and difficult works can be performed on the instrument.
The variations of climate, causing equal contraction and expansion of iron frame and strings together, the INDIAN PIANETTE, from its peculiar construction, will stand longer in tune than Pianos made upon any other system.
The greatest care has been taken to secure the instrument against the effects of insects and vermin, and although the case is of solid wood and substantial make, it is an exceedingly handsome Piano, whilst the compactness of the instrument renders it peculiarly adapted for transport to the mofussil.
The Price Rs. 450, places the INDIAN PIANETTE within the reach of all.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY,
SOLE IMPORTERS.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND,

PIANOFORTES.

S. *ROSE & Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of*
THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE
"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.
Sole Agents in Bombay, S. Rose & Co.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch Finish, and Durability.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO S. ROSE AND CO.

THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

S. ROSE & Co. have received such numerous applications from all parts of India regarding the purchase of Pianos WITH PAYMENT TO BE MADE BY INSTALMENTS, that they have determined to give a trial to a ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM, with a view to meet what is evidently a public requirement in connection with their branch of business.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Is confidently recommended as possessing all the essentials of a first-rate Instrument, in regard to TONE AND TOUCH, and is guaranteed to withstand the deteriorating influences of the CLIMATE OF INDIA, and of the TROPICS generally